THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,639—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
11th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
19th ,,	ARABIA	8000	—	—
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June,	PERSIA	8000	—	—
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th ,,	MOOLTAN	11000	—	—
22nd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th ,,	INDIA	8000	—	—
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	—	..
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th ,,	ARABIA	8000	—	..

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage,	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
*Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	3rd May 1912
*Elysia	6388	J. Coverley	17th ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	16th June ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th July ,,
Scindia	5166	Wm. Kelso	20th July ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th Aug. ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	11th Oct. ,,
Scindia	5166	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Bar Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
* Dumra	1695	Thurs.	9th May	9 a.m.	C. M.
† Lhasa	2184	Friday	10th May	6 a. m.	direct.
‡ Linga	2185	Mon.	13th May	11 a.m.	via P. D. & C. M.

* Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. Dumra, 1695 tons, on Thursday, 9th May, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Putiala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 15th May, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday 16th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 18th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
8th May, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	9th May 1912.
Caledonien	4130	Melber	6th June 1912.
Sydney	4118	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	X	29th Aug. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini	15th May 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS.

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	Belsito	16th May 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75 ; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AGENTS, in all the Principle Centres of the Bombay Presidency to represent our Marriage Branch. Liberal Commission to energetic agents. For Particulars. Please apply to

THE SECRETARY,
SRI JANAKI MARRIAGE ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
Mylapore, (Madras.)

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	,, ,, 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES :

Bombay. Calcutta. Singapore. Hongkong. Canton, Manila.
Cebu. Shanghai. Hankow. Peking. Yokohama. Kobe.
San Francisco. Mexico. Panama. Colon. Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin,
Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newara-Eliya, Aden (Camp.) Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, [illegible] Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES :

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shortest periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

The HILL CLIMBING "15"

The Noiseless and Smokeless

NAPIER

The *Proved* Best Car.

TWO GREAT TESTS

of Hill-Climbing Efficiency and Endurance.

IN the recent six days' test under Royal Automobile Club observation, a 15 h.p. Napier went twenty-seven times over Westerham, Cudham and Titsey Hills. It proved its efficiency by completing the test without having to record any trouble whatever. The gradients were extremely severe, the road surfaces rough and loose, as motorists in this part of the country know. More recently still, in the Sutton Bank and Pateley Bridge Test, also under Royal Automobile Club observation, the 15 h.p. Napier again proved its wonderful hill-climbing efficiency. The course chosen necessitated the Napier encountering Greenhow Hill fifteen times, which it did with absolute ease. Sutton Bank, as steep as 1 in 3·9, was negotiated with perfect ease, and the Napier topped it fifteen times in fine form.

SOLE AGENTS :
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit : Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS :—

Snowflake	**150°**	**in cases.**
White Rose	**150°**	,, ,,
Chester	**125°**	,, ,,
Devoe's	**125°**	,, ,,
Monkey	**125°**	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using . . .

ELESKA

DRY MILK COCOA

In ½lb and 1lb tins

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED.
ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM
DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

THE VALUE OF A MAN'S LIFE.

cannot be expressed in money. Yet a trifling neglect of health may mean death. At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,
Price Re. 1 each,

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all the dealers or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, "Bella Vista", Cumballa Hill, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of May, 1912, at 10-30 A.M., (S. T.), when such business as has already been notified to the Shareholders will be transacted

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Coy.,
Agents,
The Century Spg. & Mfg., Co., Ltd.

"Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill,
Bombay, 6th May, 1912.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED TWENTY-NINTH Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, the Carnac Iron Works opposite Victoria Docks, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of May, 1912, at 4-30 o'clock p.m. (Standard Time).

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance-sheet made upto 31st December, 1911, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

D. LONGWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Ltd.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1892 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

A list of the shares with the amounts of the dividends and the names of the parties to whom the dividends are payable may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 28th February 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
of Metals.
Obtainable from
all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

AMUSEMENTS.

AT 9-30 AT 9-30
TO-NIGHT & EVERY NIGHT
KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS.
AT MAIDANIA
SEE OUR COLLECTION OF ANIMALS
THE ELEPHANT CYCLIST
LIONS, TIGERS, BEARS, LEOPARDS,
MONKEYS, BULLS & GOATS, ALL
WORKING TOGETHER.
THE JENKINS FAMILY.
ACROBATS
RIDERS, GYMNASTS, CONTORTIONISTS
AND A HOST OF CLOWNS.
DON'T FORGET WE SHOW YOU SOMETHING NEW DAILY.

MATINEES.
SATURDAY & SUNDAY AT 6 P. M.
Children HALF PRICE at MATINEES only.
CIRCUS TICKETS GIVE FREE ADMISSION TO MAIDANIA.

PRICES: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8.
Ladies Half Price to Rs. 2 Seats only.
Box of 4 Seats, Rs. 15.

J. W. WALLETT,
Manager.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 P.M.
Chief attraction for the Week.
"HIS COUNTRY BEFORE ALL."

"MAIDANIA"

TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY 8th MAY.
GRAND BENEFIT DAY
FOR
DR. MASSINA'S HOSPITAL.
ADMISSION ANNAS 8.
ALL SIDE SHOWS FREE.
COUPONS NOW READY.
SPECIAL RATES FOR SCHOOLS.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME.
EXTRA BANDS.

SIR GEORGE AND LADY CLARKE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

MATHERAN LAWN TENNIS OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Ladies' singles.
Gentlemen's singles
TOURNAMENT COMMENCES
SATURDAY, 18th May, 1912.
Entries CLOSE
On MONDAY, 13th May, 1912.

C. C. MURISON, Major, I. M. S.,
Superintendent, Matheran.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
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THE GREAT ROMANTIC PLAY
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FRIDAY, MAY 10TH,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

SATURDAY, MAY 11TH,
OTHELLO.

MONDAY, MAY 13TH,
SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY.

TUESDAY, MAY 14TH,
ROMEO AND JULIET.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15TH,
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.

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RESERVE FUNDS	£ 365,000

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHAPTER.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

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SALES BY AUCTION.

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24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE TO-MORROW, THURSDAY 9th MAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th May at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Meadows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co. and next to King and Co. (where the entire furniture has been removd for sale the very valuable new designed household teak and blackwood highly polished furniture by Breslaur, Ahmed Dewjee and Roberts such as drawing, dining, office and bed room furniture, consisting of silk, tapestry lined drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, dumbwaiter, mirrored sideboards, writing-tables, chiffoniers, dining-table, arm and armless chairs, rocking, easy, low and Curzon chairs, revolving and plain book cases, hat stands, office table, American roll top office table, teapoys, mirrored almyrahs, cupboard, jardineers, iron bedsteads, Japanese screen, pictures, round table, cane furniture etc, the property of Captain F. E. HARDCASTLE, Marine Surveyor, proceeding home and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th May, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The SALE of landed property situate at Nishanpada Road, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED, until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Arms and Ammunition.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunition consisting of single and double barrel rifles and guns, cartridges, bullet, moulds, loading machines, spears, daggers, revolvers, bayonets, pikes swords sulplines, gun-powder, pistols, knive-sword sticks, etc. etc.

Number of these weapons are new and serviceable.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Rachael Lodge", Apollo Bunder, next to the Taj Mahal Hotel, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware blackwood dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, ornaments one sweet-toned cottage piano, Jost fan single and double bedsteads almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, cloth and gown, cupboards, clocks, carpets, lamps, dressing and wash-hand tables nearly new oil carpet and China matting, aluminium utensils, &c., &c, the property of Mrs. A. L. Taylor and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.

1 grey gelding "cocoa," 14-3, aged 5 years, dam 3-4 Arab, sire "Wainfleet" no nice, trained to saddle, a very good mover, and will make a handsome carriage horse.

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BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th May, 1912.

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MAY BLOSSOM.
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MAY BLOSSOM
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
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ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... „ 17,500,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

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CALLED UP	£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£600,000

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Manager

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, MAY 6.] [BOMBAY, MAY 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 1-2	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	94 1-4		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	92 3-4	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 11-16		1-4
do. 2 months' pence...	27 13-16		1-4
Bar Silver in New York ...	60 1-8		1-2
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·23 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·45 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York...	4·86 7-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
3 months' sight...	2 15-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 5-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 7-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.

Closing Tone of Silver—Buyers unsatisfied.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Firm—Good business done.
Futures	... Firm
Total Sales	... 12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,000 „
Imports	... 3,000 „
Mid-americans	... 6·45+29
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 1-2 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·29	6·29	6·30	6·29	6·26
+13	+1	+12	+1	+14

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·23	6·22	6·21	6·21
+1	+1	+13	+13

New York official noon call July 11·39; Oct. 11·50.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 11·94; Oct. 11·64.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	10,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ...	13,400
„ Exports to Great Britain ...	12,000
„ Exports to Continent ...	23,000
„ Spot Cotton	...11·80+30

Futures—Month of July 11·58+40
Futures—Month of Oct 11·70+38
} Advanced owing to unfavourable weather reports and on favourable cables.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...11 13-16+1-4
Futures—Month of July	...12·13+38
Do. do. Oct	... 11·84+40
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 39 unchgd
Do. Months— ... May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... Nominal.
Do Months—
Tone—Firm.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 4,090,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. 38 1-4
Do. Month—Apr.-May—Sellers. Dull.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 39 1-2
Do. Month— ...April—Done.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 52 1-4
Do. Months— ... May-June
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Value.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 86 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 48 3-8+1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 67 1-4+3-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Buyers
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 59 1-4+1-2
Do. Months—May-June
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£7-5-0 unchgd—May.-June—Hull—Done—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4—1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-8
May-June—Sellers—Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	... £ 81
Yellow Metal	... d 7
Standard Copper G M B	... £ 69 1-2

FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...9 3—Done

WOOL AUCTION.

Wool Auction opened to-day. Steady with a fair demand.
Total amount to be offered 31,000.
Vicanere finest white unquoted.
Vicanere ordinary white highest 9 1-4 pence.
Vicanere ordinary white lowest 8 pence.
Candahar first white unquoted.
Candahar ordinary white highest 9 pence.
Candahar ordinary white lowest 7 1-2 pence.
Bicaneer white highest 8 1-2 pence.
Bicaneer white lowest 7 pence.

ARRIVALS—
"Hatumet".

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 17-9—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.
Tone—Steady without activity

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India 17 2 1-4
Do Months of Shipments...May
Tone—Quite neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 13 9 1-2+2
Months of Shipments ...June
Tone—Opened firm, closed steady sellers reserved.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India 19
Months of Shipments ...May-Aug.
Tone—Market steady.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 16—Value.
Month of Shipments ... May. Quiet
Javas Sugar—Unchanged. Still idle.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [7TH MAY, 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 4th & 5th May, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	80	92,077
B B and C I Railway ...	54	62,085

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T.T. and 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand. The rate for 3 months' sight Credits was 1s. 4 1-4d., and 1s. 4 7-32d. from 18th May was offering, at which some bills have been placed. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. 18th May.
Do. do Francs	...171
Do. do Marks	...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...145 1-4
Shanghai „	...199 1-2
Japan „	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened quiet at 97 1-8 for Cash and 97 1-16 for the Settlement and has declined about 1-8 during the day, closing as under. A small business has been done.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 97 0 0 to 97 1 0
Settlement ...	„ 96 15 0 buyers.

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-4 lower both for ready and for delivery in two months at 27 11-16 and 27 13-16 respectively. New York was 1-2 down at 60 1-8. The market opened quiet at 69 3-16 ex duty for ready, but has improved during the day and closes about 9-16 higher both for ready and forward as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 24 0 0
Australian „	„ 24 0 0
Sovereigns „	„ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	„ 69 12 0
„ 1st Settlement ...	„ 69 11 0
„ 2nd Settlement ...	„ 70 2 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

A further considerable advance was advised in the Home telegrams to hand this morning, the weather having continued unfavourable and heavy rain being reported in Mississippi, with showery weather in other parts of the belt. More rain is predicted. The Local Market opened steadier with prices for May contracts quotep about Rs. 2 higher. Good Broach March advanced to Rs. 308, and fully good Bengal January to Rs. 253. Business in these two descriptions is being done in the bazaar, and an ixport house is reported to be offering fine Khamgoan Akola January, the quotation for which is Rs. 286. The Market close steady and unchanged.

There has been rome imprvement in the enquiry for ready cotton, but rates have been little affected as holders are meeting the demand.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	282-3	May.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	„	285	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur	„	283	„
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon ...	„	279	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„	275	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	„	267	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	260	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	265	„
Good H. G. Westerns —	„	272	„
Good M. G. Westerns ...	„	279	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	„	295	„
NEW CROP.			
Good M. G. Broach	„	308	Mar.1913.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	„	252-3	Jan. „

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone ...	... Firm
Estimated Sales ...	... 12,000
Total Imports ...	... 27,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
6·37	6·37	6·38
+08	+08	+08
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·37	6·34	6·31
+08	+08	+03
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·30	6·29	6·29
+08	+08	+08

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is firm and prices have advanced in sympathy with better advices from, Home.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 6 0 B.T.
April.-May ...	„ 11 14 3 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is firm.

We Quote:—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs. 8 7 9 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	„ 9 1 6 „

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Firm.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 59 0 0
Mughi ...	„ 56 8 0
Black Kutni ...	„ 49 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	„ 61 0 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Steadier. We quote:—

Ready	„ Rs 11 5 6 B. T.
Apl.-May	„ 11 13 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 36 8 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... ... Rs. 27 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Firm. We quote:—

Bold...	Rs. 48 0 0
Small	„ 46 0 0

WHEAT:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 8 6 R. T.
„ Delhi A.-M. ...	„ 5 7 3 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,795
Bank of India	64 3-4
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	66 1-2

MILLS.

David ... ... —	435
Fazulbhai Mill	406 1-4
Kohinoor	770
Maneckji Petit	2,575
New Great Eastern	230
Standard	1,300

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	154 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	180
Bombay S N Co Ord.	277 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1430
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16
Treacher & Co	470

RAILWAYS.

Tapti Valley	525

TWO DAYS, RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	7,573 bales
Wheat	47,174 cwts.
Linseed	30,136 „
Rapeseed	13,343 „
Gingellyseed	771 „
Poppyseed	8,660 „
Groundnuts...	3,550 „
Castorseed	6,827 „
Rice	8,599 „
Myrabollams	3,748 „
Cottonseed	10,624 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	12,241 „
Joowar	1,547 „
Maize	613 „

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 20th April 1912 were Rs. 3,420 making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1912 to 20th April 1912 Rs. 53,890.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 3½ per lb.
Shoulder As. 3½ per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3 per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 2½ per lb.
Liver As. 2½ each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 9 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1½ per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Rs. 1½ each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 5 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1½ each.

FISH.
Pomfret from As. 6 to Re. 1 per pair.
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholl from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) Rs. 5 each.
Salmon (small) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3½ per doz.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters from As. 3 to As. 6 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As. 8 to Re. 1 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 8 to Rs. 3½ per doz.
Lobsters nil.
Crabs As. 2 per pair.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1½ each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 8 to Rs. 1¼ each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 3½ per doz.
Australian Grapes from Re. 1 to Rs. 1½ per seer.
Grapes of Nasik nil.
Grapes Malta nil.
Mangoes (Common) from Re. 1 to Rs. 2½ per doz.
do. (Salem) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower nil.
Green Peas As. 3 per seer.
Cabbages from As. 2 to As. 6 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 to As. 2 per seer.
Turnips (middle) nil.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 6 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 6 to As. 1 each.
French Beans As. 2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 to As. 2 each.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1 each.
Onions pies 4 per seer.
Carrots pies 4 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans As 2½ per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 8 each.
Pumkins (Red) pies 9 per seer.
Celery from As. 1½ to As. 2 each.
Yames (White) pies 9 per seer.
Yames (Red) pies 9 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1¼ per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 8th May.

306. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Thursday, 9th instant.—"A" Coy. Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a. m.

307. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 6953, Vol. G. F. D. Tennant, "G" Coy, from the 18th May to the 17th November 1912.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

CARGILL—CHESTNEY—April 17, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. Mr. W. Rugg, William Macgilora Cargill, A. M. Inst. C. E., State Railways, to Ethel Mary, only daughter of the late James Pooley Chestney of Snettisham, Norfolk, and Mrs. Chestney.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mr. Matheson Lang and Miss Hutin Britton at the Royal Opera House, "Bardleys the Magnificent." 9-30 p. m.
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Karlekar's Circus, at "Maidania," 9-30 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Commerce is a game of skill, which every man cannot play, which few men can play well."—Emerson.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo left Aden at 11 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March..........	Luxembourg	Lehar
Overture........	Romantique	Keler Bela
Selection.........	The Yeoman of the Guard	Sullivan
Valse	Anutie..........................	Waldteufel
Selection	Nelly Neil	Caryll
Characte. Piece	The Butterfly...............	Bendix
Two Step	Anona	Grey

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March...........	St. Patrick's	Bidgood
Valse	The Pink Lady............	Caryll
Selection.........	Il Trovatore	Verdi
A Desert Journey	On the Road to Zag-a-Zig	Finck
Three Dances from Nell Gwyn.........		German
Selection	The Mousme	Monckton
Valse	Miramar.........................	Sontini
Idyl..............	Softly, Unawares..........	Lincke
Selection.........	The Merry Widow	Lehar

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for L. Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Minerio" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

THEFT IN P. W. D. OFFICE.—Mr. A. Barber, Under-Secretary to the Government in the P.W.D., reports the theft of a box containing Rs. 47-8 from a teak-wood box in the office between the 4th and the 6th instant.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.—At the morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of a 'dhobee' named Gopal Kalyan. It appeared that the deceased, who was in the habit of taking opium, took a larger dose than usual on Monday afternoon from the effects of which he subsequently died. A verdict of "death from misadventure" was recorded.

WHITE LOTUS DAY.—A public meeting will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the White Lotus Day. Speeches will be delivered on "H. P. Blavatsky and her Message"; "H. S. Olcott: his life and work"; and on "The work of the Theosophical Society." Captain A. E. Powell, R. E., will preside. The meeting is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

HOME NURSING EXAMINATION.—An examination was held on the 14th April by Dr. R. D. Chinoy, L.M and S., of the students of the home nursing classes organised under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Centre of St. John Ambulance Association and conducted by Rao Bahadur Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandeker. It is notified that thirty-six students passed.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—The B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. "Berbera" (Captain Le Marchand), now loading for the Continent, is being fitted to accommodate 350 native troops which, we are informed, she will take to Aden. The "Berbera" will leave the dock for the stream on Saturday, and sails from Bombay on Monday next.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

A MEETING of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

Consideration was given to a note by the Chairman on the question of cow-sheds and the exclusion of cows from residential quarters on the board's estate.

One Vishwanath Keshav Salvikar had kept a cow and the engineer wanted to remove it. The cow was kept on the chawk of the building on plots Nos. 102 and 103, scheme No. III.

The resolution the Trustees arrived at was that no cows should be allowed on their plots without express permission of the Board.

With regard to the particular case it was resolved that the Chairman in the first instance should ascertain from the Trust's solicitors how far it would be practicable to enforce the condition attached to the lease permitting the erection of a cow-shed, subject to its immediate removal on its being found to be, in the opinion of the Chairman, in an insanitary condition.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, reported from 6 a.m. on the 6th May to 6 a. m., on the 7th May:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total........................	17	17
Same date last year......	45	44
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		105
Same date last year.....................		139

Recently the barbers of Delhi in a caste council resolved that no one should charge either a Hindu or a Mahomedan from now two pice for a complete shave, but for clipping the hair the charge from a full grown man might be an anna, and half of an anna from a boy. Any barber breaking this rule would be liable to a fine of Rs. 5 by the caste council. It is reported that 600 barbers signed this agreement. Hearing this the bhistis and the washermen too among themselves passed a resolution that the bhisti would not sprinkle water before the house of a barber for less than two pice and the washermen too would charge an anna for washing a barber's cloth. Transgressors of this would be fined by the caste council. Next the houseowners too increased the rents of their houses let to barbers four times when sense was brought home to these and they once more adopted their former tariff. Thus an Indian contemporary.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TYPEWRITER DISPUTE.

Conviction of and Sentence on Mr. P. Fischer.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. S. M. Crabtree and Maneckji D. Bhathena charged Mr. P. F. Fischer with criminal breach of trust in respect of two Royal Barlock typewriters under circumstances already reported.

In giving judgment, his Worship said that as regarded the entry in the accused's book, it appeared to the court that a page was dated 1912, but during the time that the books were permitted to be removed from the court the figure 2 was altered and the date was made to read 1911. This threw a certain amount of suspicion on the entry. It was not disputed that the accused had used the machines, one of them having been lent by him to his brother. The machines were used without the knowledge or consent of the complainants and had deteriorated considerably in value. The accused had failed to deliver up the security to the complainant. He had set up what appeared to the court to be a bogus claim.

His Worship was about to pronounce sentence, when the accused interrupted, and asked for the infliction of such a fine as would enable him to appeal against the decision.

A sentence of one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 201 were imposed.

The accused then said that his pleader was engaged elsewhere and asked the court to permit, pending the appeal, the day's simple imprisonment to be deferred.

The Magistrate said the accused could go away when the court rose for the day.

On the application of the accused the Court ordered all the exhibits in the case to be detained in court until the expiry of the period of appeal. After the expiry of that period the typewriters would be returned to Mr. Bhathena.

The fine was paid.

MR. ASTON'S LEAVE.

ABOUT thirty lawyers, pleaders, and barristers practising in the local Police Courts assembled in the law library of the Esplanade Police Court, where Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who proceeds on six months' furlough, introduced Mr. Kenneth Kemp, barrister-at-law, who will act for him during his absence.

Mr. Aston said that some years ago he was introduced to them by his predecessor Mr. N. W. Kemp and now it was his pleasant duty to introduce to them Mr. Kemp's younger brother Mr. Kenneth Kemp. The duties of a magistrate were not easy, particularly in the beginning, and he hoped the Police Court bar would extend the same courtesy and help to Mr. Kemp in the administration of justice, as was done when he was a new comer.

Mr. Kemp said it would take him some time to get the grasp and polish of Mr. Aston, who displayed the same so well in the despatch of his work.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

MR. CHUNILAL H. SETALWAD, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday disposed of the case in which Aulad Ali and Manilal Gulabrai were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of four pearls valued at Rs. 500, the property of Jaisinglal Nagardas.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister, defended the second accused. The circumstances under which the accused were arrested have been already published.

After hearing the explanation of Mr. Pandit the Magistrate ordered Manilal to be discharged at once.

The first accused was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIREMAN SENT TO JAIL.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough charged six firemen and a lascar on board the steamer "Dumra," lying in the Prince's Dock, with stealing Manila rope canvas, hammer heads and other sundry articles. The articles were found in the possession of the accused persons while the police were investigating another case. The chief officer had lost some money from the cach box and a report was made to the police. The accused was sentenced to different terms of imprisonment, some to a week and others to a fortnight.

HOUSE TRESPASS IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY, before Mr. C. H. Setalved, at the instance of Mrs. Ansell, who resides on the third floor of a house in Colaba Causeway, Moti Singh Lalji, a Mooltani, was charged with trespass. The case was compounded by permission of the Court on the accused giving an undertaking that he would not enter the premises again and furthermore contributing Rs. 25 to the St. George's Hospital Fund.

A CHILD-WIFE'S DEATH.

Grave Allegations against Her Husband's Family.

AT the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk opened an enquiry relating to the death of a young Mahomedan girl named Begumbai, aged about twelve years.

It was stated by the mother that about five months ago the deceased was married to a police havaldar, Fazerkhan Kasumkhan, with whom she had been living at Khetwadi. She alleged that some days before Sunday last, the father-in-law of the deceased told her to take the deceased home as she was ill. Witness took her to her house at Oomerkhary on Sunday last when the deceased told her that she was beaten with a cane, and pushed and kicked because she could not do household work properly. Witness saw marks of violence on the deceased's body and took her to hospital where she told the doctor what had occurred. She was brought home after treatment, but her condition grew worse and she died on Monday night.

The enquiry was then adjourned.

ARTHUR ROAD MURDER.

Police Find No Clue to Victim or Assassin.

AT the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, concluded the inquest touching the death of a Hindu, name unknown, whose dead body was found at Arthur Road on the morning of the 1st instant in the compound of the Roman Catholic Church, under circumstances already reported.

The police officer in charge of the investigation informed the Coroner that no one could be found to identify the body; nor could it be said how it happened to be where it was found.

The jury returned a verdict of "murder against some unknown person or persons."

LAWN TENNIS.

Bombay Gymkhana Singles Handicaps.

THE following ties in the fourth round were played yesterday:—W. Reid (—40—3) beat Portlock (—15—3) 6—1, 6—2, Williams (—15·3) beat Ryall (+15) 6—3, 6—4.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Maloja" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 5th inst.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

An Incorporated Law Society of Ceylon has been formed in Colombo.

A special cablegram to the "Times" of Ceylon announces the death, at sea off Madeira, of Dr. Nevill Thomas from malarial fever.

Colonel Atkinson, R. E., and Mr. T. S. Dawson, who have been touring in connexion with their enquiry into technical education, have arrived at Simla where they will write their report.

Mr. S. Carr, Assistant Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, goes Home on long leave in August next on completion of his tenure of office.

The Hon. Mr. Vernon Woods the Agent of the Assam-Bengal Railway has gone on three months' leave to Darjeeling, and Mr. A. M. Berkeley the Chief Engineer of the Railway is officiating during his absence.

Eight coaching vehicles of the 5 Up mixed train on May 2nd, were capsized by a heavy storm at 17-25 between Dwarabssini and Mahanad. (Tarkeshwar-Magra line.) The line was blocked. Through communication was stopped. There was no loss of life or injury.

An official enquiry is being made of the Government Departments as to whether their officers have experienced any difficulty in obtaining house accommodation at Simla during the current season. There is already a disposition on the part of landlords to raise house rents here in consequence of the transfer from Calcutta.

The Government of India have received several replies from the Chambers of Commerce on the future location of the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency. The concensus of opinion is so far in favour of Delhi while the Rangoon Chamber would locate the office either in Calcutta or Bombay. Replies are still awaited from Bengal and the Madras Chambers of Commerce.

A brutal murder was perpetrated the other day at Kusothwar, a village a few miles from Darbhanga. A Brahmin boy, aged about 14 years, was walking in a mango garden when a man with a spade in his hand approached him and demanded a mango from him. The boy refused to comply with his request, whereupon the man flew into a rage, severed the boy's head from his body with the spade, and then made good his escape.

There are extensive improvements contemplated in the Darjeeling Club. The plans for the enlargement of the Club House have been, we understand, settled and approved and the alterations will be commenced at the beginning of the winter so as to have them completed in time for next season. The bed-room accommodation is at present insufficient for the demands made upon it and it is proposed to also provide a new and bigger reading-room.

The high esteem in which the Basel German Mission is held in Calicut district may be inferred from the fact that the inhabitants of Kuthuparamba, the great majority of whom are non-Christians, have asked the Mission authorities to establish a Girls School in the place. The Rev. Frohnmeyer, Inspector of Mission Schools, has practically agreed to open a school if the petitioners raise the sum of Rs. 300.

It has been arranged by the Bombay authorities that Mr. F. J. Gould, Demonstrator, Moral Education League, London, is to come out to India in January next to deliver a course of demonstration in moral lessons and lectures in Bombay, and such other centres as may be selected by the educational authorities. Mr. Gould is to receive a special fee for his work in addition to free first-class passage out and back Home.

Adjutant and Mrs. Bancroft, of the Salvation Army, write from Anandale, Darjeeling, under date the 2nd instant: "We are now authorised by Colonel Stevens to collect funds for our work during the month of Mayin Darjeeling and district; and should there be friends desirous of helping as financially, we shall be pleased to have donations, large or small, sent to the above address, or will call upon any one, giving particulars of the Salvation Army work in India."

The extensions and improvements to Government House, Darjeeling, are being put in hand at once under the superintendence of Mr. B. K. Finnimore, P. W. D., the architect being Mr. Crouch. The right wing of the lower storey of the main building is to be thrown out so as to give some much needed room for H. E.'s and H. E.'s secretaries offices. At the rear of Government House a five-storeyed building is to be erected, and will be devoted principally to the use of a store-room, kitchens and house stewards and housekeepers pantries and living rooms.

With reference to Reuters cablegram that the Buriat Dorgieff is now in St. Petersburg, Tibetan officials are rather reticent as to Dorgieff's mission in the Russian capital. Some say he is carrying on aggressive Buddhist mission work in Russia, that he is building a new monastery in St. Petersburg and that through his instrumentality Buddhist, or rather Lamaist, monasteries have grown from five until there are now about 80 in Russian territory. Others say he is buying arms and ammunition in Russia for the Dalai Lama's Government.

Writing to a friend in Ceylon a passenger who went home by the P. and O. s. s. "Caledonia," states that, when nearing Marseilles there was a heavy sea running and a terrific blowing on. So fierce were the gusts of wind that a lascar seaman was blown into the sea. A life belt was quickly sent after him, but as there appeared to be no likelihood of his reaching it, an officer on board went to his assistance with a line, but failed in the attempt. The steamer was then turned round, but just when the lascar was approaching the ship a heavy wave washed him against her side, and he was killed.

There is considerable difficulty experienced in recruiting musicians for the Governor's band for performers on string instruments are hard to find and C. O.'s of regiments are naturally disinclined to let good men go. The same difficulty in recruiting a military band is experienced in Bombay and a suggestion has been put forward that the European military band should be replaced by a Goanese band. H. E. the Governor of Bengal, however, intends to have a military band of twenty-eight performers and though the difficulties of obtaining the right class of men are not small, they are not insuperable.—"Statesman."

The Simla Municipality have voted thirty thousand rupees for the substitution of electrical for steam power for the pumping of water for the Civil Station of Simla. They have also rejected a proposal made to them to spend Municipal funds on the transmission of similar power to the neighbouring Military station of Jutogh. The denudation of the Simla hill sides of timber which hitherto has been used as fuel for the Simla pumping works renders the decision to introduce electricity a wise one, but the Municipality have rightly held that their responsibilities in the matter are confined to the waterworks they control.

The demand for Indian Barley in certain markets of Europe has been noticed more than once, and a good export trade has been done in the past six or seven months. The grain has been required for malting purposes, and the quality seems to have satisfied the brewers. It does not, however, follow that the trade will be sustained. The drought in Central Europe, last summer, resulted in a short supply of barley, but a good crop this year would bring about a curtailment of imports from abroad. Gram also was largely exported from India to Europe in 1911 for cattle-feeding purposes, and its cheapness was appreciated. The trade in this particular commodity should be capable of considerable expansion.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 13th April 1912, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1911 of 728,061 maunds with an increase of Rs. 32,682 in the earnings.

MR. OSBORNE, IVY COTTAGE, PRIVET ROAD, WINTON, BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND, WHO SAYS:—
"For years I suffered from shooting pains in my sides and back—I could not stand up straight. The water was 'full of gravel,' and I had no control over it.
"By taking a thorough course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have cured myself. There is no bladder trouble now, and my back is all right again."
EIGHT YEARS LATER, Mr. Osborne said:—"I have never had the least sign of kidney or bladder trouble since Doan's Pills cured me."
With advancing years the functions of all the organs of the body become weakened, consequently elderly people are particularly subject to backache, stiffness, and rheumatic pains in the muscles and joints, gravel, and urinary disorders.
Doan's Backache Kidney Pills will be found of especial benefit to men and women of advanced years, as this medicine has a direct tonic, stimulating and strengthening effect upon sluggish and weakened kidneys, and thus helps to keep the blood pure, to eliminate uric acid, and to flush out the body's waste products and waste water regularly.
Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; all dealers, DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY.

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A strong vigorous nervous system means health, strength and ability to endure hardship and also to enjoy the full pleasure of life.
The man with healthy nerves accomplished greater tasks with less fatigue. He has a clear eye, an active brain and a sound body. He is enabled to think better and work faster. He has energy. With healthy nerves he can overcome the hardest competition, be successful and gain wealth.
The woman with healthy nerves is never listless, weak or hopeless, she is not irritable, she never suffers from hysteria, she has a reserved surplus of endurance. Healthy nerves will prevent the sleepless mother, although worn with care and nursing, from a "break down" caused by her double or treble duty.
All men and women who suffer from these forms of nervousness—known as Neurasthenia—who have "gone to pieces," who lack energy, who have insomnia, who have succumbed to nervous prostation on nervous exhaustion, either mental or physical, whose condition is one of irritably weakness, will find ready relief and cure in the peculiar properties of
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These wonderful remedies contain no mercury or other injurious drug. They act like magic. The bright eye, the elastic step, the clear and active brain, the courage and strength and comfort they impart are noted almost from the first day they are taken.
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Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind, Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Umzumbi 2138 tons, Captain H. S. Robertson sailed yesterday for Middlesbro and Portsaid, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Barrister 3080 tons, Captain F. S. Smith will sail to-day for Humburg and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler, 2975 tons, Captain F. Schapp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 72 passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

H M S Highflyer	Capt Le Mesurier	R Navy
H M S Philomel	Comdr Ballard	R Navy
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr Harold	Despatch Vessel
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Vines	R I M
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr Finnis	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Hordern	R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 7.

Baron Fairlie	2323	Foley	K Nixon & Co
Beme	1892	Younger	Shaw Wallace and Co
Badrie	1613	Fisher	Arab S Co
Daylight ship	3593	Anderson	Standard Oil Co
Drumgeath		Robertson	
Dwarka	759	Moxon	M M and Co
Fomi Maru	1569	Nishikawa	W & A G & Co
Kuala	360	McLarin 11-3	K N & Co
Kawie	2836	Coates	Arab S Co
Koenig	3176	Holdt	A Strand & Co
Lawoe	1817	Born	Arab S N Co
Madura	1273	Logan	M M & Co
Pentakota	2209	Stewart	M M & Co
Patrick Stewart		Townsend	I G P Steamer
Putiala	1929	Whytehead P Gulf	M M & Co
Queen Alexandra	2788	Radcliffe	W&A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co
Saifi	565	Morin	Arab S N Co
Schonfels	3543	Denker	W & A G & Co
Sutherland	2277	Longstaff	
Tynesider	737	Thomson	Arab Steamers Co
Upada	3382	Hodgson	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Kanzler	Schapp	Durban, Mar 16

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Persia	Ivancich	Kobe
	Landaura	Gun-Cun'ham	Genoa
	Upada	Logan	Calcutta
	Umzumbi	Robertson	Middlesbro

The steamer Barrister, Captain Smith, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Hamburg and Dunkirk.

The steamer Kanzler, began to load yesterday for Zanzibar, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombasa left Port Said on the morning of the 6th instant.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Hurst, left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—135 cwts tons oil cakes, The New Mofussil and Co; 101 bales wool, M Balia; 175 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 16,000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co; 82 bales wool, E Tulockchand: 30 bales wool, M Kalooram; 92 bales wool, J Veerchand; 67 bales wool, B Khoopchand; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbheram and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverjee and Co.

Newby Hall s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 219 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 37 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—2,925 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 29 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 2 bales carpets J M Savchand; 181 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy 6,000 cwts wheat, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ile-de-la Reunion s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 cwtf linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Newby Hall s—2,545 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Elysia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LYON.

Armand Behic s—3 bales silk, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Himalaia s—582 bales cotton E. Spinner and Co; 60 bales cottonfly, C Peraj and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Berbera s—238 bales hemp. Kiddle Reeve and Co; 160 cwts clipping Cox's Shipping Agency; 220 bales coton, A Blascheck and Co; 295 bales cotton, Ralli Bros: 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 440 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 2,000 cwts linseed, M Vulubhdas.

Beckbergen s—220 bales cotton cotton-waste, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s— 29 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR PORTSAID FOR ORDERS,

Umzumbi s—1,808 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wotan s—230 bales cotton, P Visram and Co; 110 bales cotton, L Bamjee and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Barrister s—2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 112 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Uhenfels s—5 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons 1pot rosa oil, Baner and Krause; 122 bales cotton, Solomon Bros; 450 cwts turmeric, D Passoo and Co; 150 cwts dairy products, A C Kohler.

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 506 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Geddington Court s—2,520 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANCONA.

Brezenz s—100 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

Sicilia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bregenz s—103 bales cotton, C. Bhagvanlal and Co; 100 bales cotton M. Jethabhai and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR COPENHAGEN.

Uhenfels s—72 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Sicilia s—1,000 cwts maize, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—100 bales cotton J. A. Begbie and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat K. Devchand and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 12,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 2,000 cwts wheat L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—15 chests opium, R. Boghashah.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—1,500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 800 bales cotton, B N Madraswalla and Co; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 200 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,212 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 200 bales coton, B Jairaj and Co; 200 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 100 bales cotton, M Amersay and Co; 200 bales cotton. G Dossa and Co; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 779 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 131 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales cotton, H M Kaisha: 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Wakasa Maru s—100 bales cotton, A Graham and Co; 300 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Wakasa Maru s—200 bales cotton, G G Kaisha,

FOR OSAKA.

Wakasa Maru s—109 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 300 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.			
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4	5	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3	15	0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3	15	0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3	5	0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3	15	0	per two tins.

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
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By W. E. H. Re. 1.
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may be depended upon to stand with perfect success as they have already stood the test of 25 years, the injurious effects of the extreme humidity and dry heat of India.
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The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 8th May, 1912.

BUILDING A CAPITAL CITY.

The presence in this country of the members of a Committee, whose services have been specially secured, seems to indicate that the Government of India means to lose no time in setting to work on the building of the new capital city. When the precise site has been selected, the matter of planning will come up for consideration and after that the building, but whether the city will be in existence five, or even ten years hence, it would be rash to prophesy. We do not suppose it will take India so long it has taken Australia to complete the task, for it must be remembered that the Commonwealth had first to choose a neighbourhood, whereas Delhi is fixed for India. This initial operation in Australia occupied a long period of years. And now they are, have been for some time, and are likely to be some time longer making up their minds as to a general plan. Then again the Commonwealth is short of funds and as our Melbourne correspondent practically told us yesterday, the close of each financial year finds the new capital a city of the dead. They have discovered too, somewhat late in the day, that much of the land they required was in the hands of private owners and they are only just now contemplating the desirability of passing a Land Acquisition Act. The Government of India had acquired its land before it announced the object it had in view; so there too we had the advantage over the Federal Government. As for money the Government of India can manage much better, and its proceedings are not subject to so much criticism as in the case with Federal finance, where every labour member considers himself a financier and every member a potential minister. We shall have the money in the lump while Australia gets it piecemeal. And probably when details come up for consideration they will be placed in the hands of men who are capable of elaborating on them so efficaciously that they will serve only to mystify those who would analyse them and they will be passed both by Parliament and Legislative Council as the easiest way of disposing of them.

But we may learn much from Australia's experiences in the building of a capital city. The Federal Government invited competitive plans, and architects, surveyors and engineers from all parts of the known world sent in drawings. A Committee, of three Australian experts, was appointed to deal with them and by a process of elimination a hundred and sixty designs were reduced to eight or nine. That was simple, as many of them were rough sketches on scraps of paper. But to reduce the eight or nine to three and then the three to first, second and third, is a matter of greater difficulty. When the Australian mail left the Committee had asked for a further week or ten days' time in which to decide. At the first, according to the Committee, it was found impossible to divide the designs into classes, except in a general way as one set preferred a radial plan and another the chess-board; one the informal and another the diagonal; one the fan-shaped and another an assortment of two or three or more. The Committee had not long concentrated themselves on the work before it became evident, without the fact, being expressed that the inclination of the board turned towards the radial form of design. This was particularly noticeable after a special inspection had been made of the Yass-Canberra site. The Committee seemed to have no prepossessions; but a consideration of the competitive plans, united to a personal visit, and a study of the climatic conditions, backed by investigation of the methods adopted by the more modernly developed cities of the old world, as well as of North America, suggested to them that some radial system of laying out the capital city of the Federation must be adopted. There are many designs which met this requirement. Natural indications, to be drawn from the style of printing and sketching, suggest, for example, France or Germany, or the United States, or the United Kingdom. But beyond this there is nothing to disclose either the country or origin or the name or the nationality of the competitor. Still it is almost certain that the first prize of £1,750 will go to a German architect—but he will not be asked to superintend the building of the city; nor is it probable that his design will be carried out, except with vast modifications.

The Committee are inclined to the belief that the German competitors come first in the modern conception of new cities, the Americans in boldness of design and the French in artistic ideals, and notwithstanding that they do not actually know whether a design comes from Berlin or Monte Vidso, so much they have gathered from internal evidence. They have told an interviewer that the United States competitors are from a stock which has displayed a remarkable degree of foresight in the building of new cities, especially since the extraordinary progress of their own country has shown the futility of hemming great aggregations of population within limits which admit no opportunities for extensive expansion. The Americans' love for the chessboard style of city may be open to prejudice, though some of the competitors may have been substantially affected by the more recent developments in town-building, from the artistic as well as the utilitarian side. The French competitors had an immense field of experince and example to draw upon, though whether their ideas could in preparing their plans assimilate themselves to the present position and future outlook of Yass-Canberra may be open to serious question. It is somewhat remarkable that the Federal Government should not first of all have contrived to invent a name for their capital for Yass-Canberra is suggestive of the aborignal and is aggressively barbaric. But a change may come—if the city itself when built is not itself a travesty on all the plans selected, and we are afraid the Australians have not fully realised the necessity for building a city of which the Commonwealth shall be proud. We find one who has been privileged to inspect the eight or ten plans still to be adjudicated upon, ridicules the fact that there are castles and towers and minarets and lakes and rolling streams; provision for Parliament buildings which must outpace the dream of the most reckless Finance Minister who has yet regulated the Treasury of the Commonwealth. There is a gorgeous residence for the Governor-General in some; a luxurious palace for the Prime Minister in another. Some of the designers have thought that the Australian legislator is a particularly precious and intelligent person, gifted with an instinctive appreciation for the æsthetics with a native adoration for the beautiful in external nature, and the most elegant appreciation of the craftsmanship of rising and established genius. But unfortunately the Australian legislator is not, and we fear an agglomeration of shacks and shambles will cumber the ground for many years after the ten in which the Federal Government hopes to complete a worthy capital. An example of enterprise in India may stir them to emulation, but we have not got over preliminary difficulties in Delhi yet, and there too may be shacks and shambles long after the date on which it is at present hoped to see the city's completion.

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A Socialist Bishop. The late Bishop Charles William Stubbs came to his bishopric late in life, not till he had passed his sixtieth year, and it is not surprising that within six years he has succumbed to the hard work of his populous diocese. Truro, the metropolis of Cornwall, was in ancient times the seat of a bishop. The present see is one of the youngest having been constituted by an Act of Parliament so late as 1876, and has the distinction of having had as its first bishop Dr. Benson, who was, after holding it for five years, appointed Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England. The successor of Benson at Truro was Dr. Howard Wilkinson who remained there for nine years giving place to Dr. Gott, the immediate predecessor of Dr. Stubbs, who came to the bishopric from the deanery of Worcester and administered his diocese for fifteen years till his death in the summer of 1906. Dr. Stubbs too came to Truro from a deanery, that of Ely to which he was appointed at the beginning of 1894 on the death of Dean Merivale, the celebrated historian of the Romans under the Empire, and brother of Herman Merivale for long permanent Under-Secretary of State for India. With another famous historian, the late Dr. William Stubbs, some time Bishop of Oxford, he was confused by several on account of the identity of name though not of title as he did not become bishop till five years after the Oxford historian's death; but there was no closer connection between these two ecclesiastics than that of descent from the same original Yorkshire stock. The mediæval constitutional of England was a typical Oxford man connected almost throughout his life with that famous place either as fellow and professor or as bishop, whilst the other ecclesiastic was a Cambridge man and closely connected with several famous leaders of thought in that University. Two of these, Frederick Denison Maurice and Charles Kingsley, made a deep influence on Charles Stubbs in his youth and his entire work in later days was coloured by the teaching he imbibed from these two great Cambridge thinkers and workers. The movement called Christian Socialism, intimately connected with their names, Stubbs has carried on in our days vigorously in practice as well as described it in several books. Two generations ago there was great social distress in the country and consequent democratic agitation which culminated in the formidable Chartist agitation, and both Maurice and Kingsley, who knew the hopes and aspirations of the working classes from personal contract, resolved to him these hopes and aspirations by the application of Christian principles from revolutionary courses and to methods which might lead to stable and conservative and therefore permanent progress. They organised what is known as the Christian Socialist movement and succeeded very well in their object; they persuaded the Chartist workmen to leave revolutionary measures alone and use the peaceful paths of trade, commerce and industrial co-operation. In our present generation these peaceful paths have gained immense strength and Dr. Stubbs was throughout his career the valiant champion of the working-classes urging them to use for righting their wrongs these peaceful methods in a Christian spirit. He was well fitted by his previous career and his sympathy with Christian Socialism for his work in the mining diocese of Truro, and our only regret is that he has not been very spared for this congenial work. At the present time there is special need of many more ecclesiastics of his kind to help in the adjustment of the conflicting claims of labour and capital.

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Bombay and the Wagon-Shortage. We gather from the last letter of the Calcutta financial correspondent of the "Pioneer" that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is concerned with other grievances than the removal of the capital to Delhi, and the transfer, with the Government of India, of the Commercial Department. The shortage of coal wagons has always been a problem, at least ever since the Indian coal and produce trade developed so strongly, and no year has passed in the last decade without the most spirited protests being submitted to the authorities. The correspondent declares that his "most practical suggestion," namely, that consignors or consignees of coal should be allowed to supply their own wagons "has for some time been engaging the attention of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce." If we are not mistaken one of the leading grievances in connection with the shortage has been, for years, the refusal of the railway authorities to agree to this eminently reasonable proposition, and the grievance has been keenly accentuated by the fact that the refusal has never been supported by common-sense reasons. It has been frequently pointed out that railways, other than the East Indian and the Bengal-Nagpur, are permitted to provide their own wagons at the colliery sidings, and as in this matter they only occupy the position of ordinary buyers it is difficult to conceive any reason why mill and steamer agents should not be allowed similarly to provide their own facilities, or to add to the meagre ones provided for them. The Government of India repeatedly press home on us the tender solicitude with which they regard Indian industrial and commercial interests, and the public will surely be justified in continuing to hope that the permission will no longer be withheld, or that some substantial reason for withholding it will be given.

It must be remembered, too, that this question bears very deeply upon another, that is agitating traders and shippers in Bombay. Our own Chamber of Commerce has been hammering at the doors of the Railway Board for many months to draw attention to the difficulty of obtaining delivery, from up-country stations, of produce consigned to Bombay. Only last week it was pointed out to Simla that large quantities of produce are lying awaiting transport to this city, and that Bombay merchants are seriously inconvenienced and put to great loss by the inability of the railways to handle produce which has already been sold to Foreign buyers, for which steamers are waiting in the Bombay harbour and docks; probably incurring demurrage—we might add. It seems to us that if coal shippers and buyers are permitted to provide their own coal wagons for the transport of coal from the fields to Calcutta a great step will have been taken towards finding a solution of the entire problem. It is impossible to say, of course, that any immediate relief of the congestion could be effected because goods wagons would have to be ordered and built; but there is certainly no reason why, if the Railway Board can be persuaded to reconsider the question, in a few months the position should not be materially improved. We understand there is considerable feeling among Bombay merchants on this urgent matter, and we trust that the bitter complaints that have been made will awaken the responsible authorities to the fact that the credit of India as a reliable producing centre is in jeopardy of being gravely prejudiced.

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Future of Colombo. In the course of the speech delivered at the formal opening of the new breakwater at Colombo last Wednesday—which also marked the completion of the extensive harbour works carried out at the Ceylon port—the Governor, Sir Henry McCallum, delivered a happy speech in which he forecasted a great future for Colombo. He felt confident, his Excellency said, that Colombo would be the Asian port for Australia. Those who know the port and realize what its possibilities for development are, will not regard this as an extravagant prophecy. Ceylon still has enormous areas to open up; its population is increasing by ten per cent. each decade: the Manaar railway will link up the Island with India, and signs are not wanting that the trade of the colony is rapidly expanding. At the same time, as Sir Henry McCallum pointed out, much remains to be done before the Colony can claim to have touched the level of perfection. For example, the port of Colombo must be prepared to receive and accommodate more shipping traffic than at present, for it is a notable fact that the large increase in the tonnage visiting the harbour in recent years has been due as much to the large size of the ships as to the number of them. Another interesting reference was to the proposal for a trans-Persian railway to India, and it was pointed out, as a notable factor in the possible developments of the future, that before that project has been accomplished the Manaar scheme will have fructified, so that passengers to the Australian colonies and the Far East will begin their first real sea voyage from Colombo Harbour. This, of course, is looking far ahead, but, as the Governor said, "What will happen lies in the lap of the gods, but Indian railways will be connected with the European railways and millions will be bound to come to Colombo."

The time of the arrival of the P. and O. mail steamer "Salsette" was inadvertently given in our issue of yesterday as 6 p.m., instead of 6 a.m. at which hour she is expected to arrive on Friday.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Some Splendid Running.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 19.

It is again the pleasing task to refer to a splendid hit of running by C. N. Seedhouse, who is evidently right at the top of the tree among quarter mile cracks. He figured at scratch in the 400 metres (437 yards) handicap at the South London Harriers sports on Saturday and was only beaten by 18 inches in the final with the watch showing 49secs. Had he not been hampered at the final bend, he would probably have won and in any case he must have been equal to the grass track record of 49 2-5secs. This was accomplished by the late L. E. Myers at Blackburn in August of 1885 Saturday's meeting was decided at Kennington Oval, where the turf is often quite equal to a good cinder path. In a chat with Seedhouse' the writer gathered that the Newmarket athlete is very keen on the Olympic Games and he intends to devote himself to the 400 metres. Outside of running he is partial to golf and fishing, and he is wise enough to recognise that participation in these pastimes will be very beneficial in keeping him from thinking too much about running, with the accompanying danger of staleness.

PROMISING YOUNGSTERS.

After enjoying a period of lean years, it really looks as though athletic prospects are better. Several likely athletes took part in the Public Schools Championships at Stamford Bridge (London) on Wednesday of this week. The outstanding performers were S. H. G. Humfrey of Oakham and F. R. Ashenden of Emanuel School. The former won the high and long jumps with efforts of 5ft. 5 1-2 inches and 20ft. 7 1-2 inches respectively. He said he took off with the wrong foot when making his winning long jump, and this would indicate that he ought to try further experiments with the "wrong foot."

It was the running of Ashenden, which so impressed the writer, who "spotted" the Emanuel man when he was running last of the seven entrants for the mile. His long easy stride and good arm action showed up well among the others and it was no surprise when he ran through his rivals and assumed the lead at 1,000 yards. He came away with a furlong to go, but through easing up in the home straight was almost caught napping by D. N. Gaussen of Berkhampstead, his time being 4min. 38 4-5 secs. with less than twenty minutes rest, Ashenden turned out again in the three-quarter mile steeplechase and won with great ease, his pace on the flat being backed up with a neat style of taking the hurdles Ashenden looks like an embryo champion and will quite likely enrol his name among the list of champions.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Marathon running ought to receive further fillip through the projected race at Berlin. The prize money will amount to £1,000 and this ought to ensure the very best professionals in the world joining in. France, Canada and Finland will probably furnish the most noted of the entrants and should Kolemainen, Longboat, Holmes, Bouchard, Sieret and Cameron be among the runners, something extra should be seen. Dorando and Hayes, the heroes of the 1908 Olympic Marathon race, are also likely to compete and their meeting again will create interest. Kolehmainen the little Finlander who was the Edinburgh New Year Marathon, is, now in the Scottish City named, where he was successful in a half mile handicap last Saturday. This shows that he is useful at all distances and he evidently possesses speed as well as stamina.

CYCLING.

One of the most important cycle races decided on grass during the season is the Surrey Cup ten miles race at the South London Harriers Kennington Oval meeting. Twenty well known riders competed on Saturday, the race offering an opportunity of comparing the relative merits of National Cyclists Union cracks with the men who have been racing under amateur Athletic Association laws during the past two seasons. The issue was fought out between F. Borr of Cambridge and F. Jackson of Birmingham, at the end the former just beating the A. A. A. crack. Jackson did well to take such a prominent place, the field including L. Meredith, H. J. Johnson, C. A. Denny, S. F. Bailey and other N. C. U. cracks what is also worthy of mention is that.

Borr and Jackson both fell, but pluckily remounted and got on terms again. It may be added that the ten miles, on an unbanked grass track, occupied just 26 mins.

A TALENTED SWIMMER.

Although England lags behind for the moment in regard to speed swimming it looks as though one of the fair sex in this little island can claim to be at the top of the class at her distance. This is prompted by a remarkable swim accomplished by Miss Mabel Fletcher of London. A few days ago although only 16 years of age, she decided to try for Southern certificate given for a performance of 50 mins. for the one mile. The young lady was timed by the prominent officials of the A. S. A., and when she had finished the 70 lengths and 10 yards which made up the distance, the watches showed 32 mins 8 1-5 secs. This is 1 min. 13 2-5 secs. faster than the record by Miss Annette Kellermann, which ranked as the world's best until Miss Fletcher's wonderful swim.

SENSATIONAL GOLF.

The annual Golf matches between representatives of Oxford and Cambridge Universities invariably produce something out of the ordinary. A year ago the victory of Oxford was not gained until the last green in the final match was reached. Narrow as was the margin then, the result was even closer at Sandwich this year, when the matches ended in all square, each securing 4 matches. This leaves Oxford and Cambridge with 16 wins each to date and the closeness of the competition was extended to the individual matches on Saturday, when five of the eight were extended to the thirty-fifth or thirty-sixth greens. There was only one easy win, C. G. Hill of Cambridge beating J. L. S. Vidler of Oxford by 8 and 6. An incident of the matches was when one of the players drove into a sand bunker, and the ball was so buried, that it could not be found.

MOTOR BOAT RACING.

One of the sensations of the motor boat regatta in the bay of Monte Carlo was the speed shown by the little Franco-Spanish Hispano-Swiza boat and the Swiss 'Mais-je-vais Piquer V. The former was fitted with the motor which when mounted on wheels, was the Coupe des Voiturettes two years ago covering the 280 miles at the rate of 56 miles per hour. The other cruiser secured the championship of the sea and although the weather was rough, covered the 125 miles in 3 hours 32mins. 39 secs. beating last year's winning performance by over an hour. The Italian boat Sciata fitted with a Fiat motor, beat Ursula in the speed trials for racers, but went down in turn when opposing Motocratic, winner of the speed trials for hydro-planes. Although beaten for pure speed, the Ursula came out on top in the Coupe des Nations when the English boat showed her seaworthiness by covering the 92 miles in 2 hours 40 mins. 27 secs. Sciata was left 4 miles behind at the half distance and soon after retired, the Duke of Westminster's boat finally winning easily by 10 mins; making the third success in the race during four years. But for an accident Ursula would have won a year ago and her record at the regatta is a splendid one.

FOOTBALL.

Although the result of the Wales and Ireland Association match at Cardiff on Saturday, could have no bearing on the championship, the rival teams were very keen on winning so as to avoid the mythical wooden spoon which is "awarded" the team at the bottom of the list. Being at home was an advantage to the Welshmen who started well and at length T. Davies beat the Irish custodian. Soon after the interval, D. W. Davies put Wales two up but the Irishmen responded splendidly, M'Candless being the first to score for the visitors. Thus encouraged, they played up better than ever and Brennan equalised. After this the Irish forwards were very enterprising M'Candless being responsible for the goal which enabled Ireland to win. This leaves Wales with 15 wins to date, Ireland claiming 10, with 5 draws.

LEAGUE FRAY.

The matches bearing on the championship and the question of promotion or otherwise, are of all importance just now. The capital win (4—0) of Manchester City when entertaining Sheffield Wednesday raised the hopes of the team and incidentally put the club one point above Liverpool. The latter did not do badly in sharing the honours at Newcastle. Another club in Notts County, also appears to be in danger of accompanying Bury down to the Second Division.

The cadetship of the Second Division is still an open question and Derby County, Chelsea and Burnley may possibly finish equal on points. The Derby men have come with a rattle lately, a win on visiting Leicester and a draw at Fulham on Monday sending the team to the head of affairs by virtue of a better goal average than Burnley.

Swindon's hopes of winning the Southern championship were revived on Saturday, when the team beat Luton whilst Queen's Park Rangers could only draw at Coventry. The defeat of Swinden when visiting New Brompton on Wednesday however, has again improved the prospects of "Rangers."

THE TURF.

Mr. S. B. Joel, indeed, made a bargain when he purchased Longset for 500 guineas the ex-selling plates having since been the Cambridgeshire, Lincoln, and now the Newbury Cup. The son of Rabelais, Balle-Perdue, was top weight in a field of sixteen on Saturday and ran real well to run the mile in 1 min. 40 secs at this time of the year under a burden of 126 lbs. Although Newbury is in Berkshire, the names of the races tell us that the executive had in mind the many important stables on the Wiltshire Downs when making up the programme. This included a Wilts Selling Plate, the Foxhill Marden Ptate, and the Manton Two Year Old Stakes.

AT NEW MARKET

Turning to doings at headquarters this week the unexpected victory of His Majesty's colt Pintadean in the Wood Dilton Stakes was pleasing and the Son of Florizel II—Guineahen may yet prove worthy of such a sire. Much was expected of Mr. Howard's England in the 53rd Sale Stakes, but the Beckhampton colt could only finish third, which came as a blow to those who have taken tens about his Derby chances. Another colt for classic honours is Cylgad by Cyllene, who carved Sir E. Cassel's colours to victory in the 53rd New Market Biennal Stakes. He appears to have greatly improved since his two-years-old days though he will have to be even more convincing to come into real prominence for the Derby. Touching on the Derby, another candidate finding favour is Hall Crosse. After the stylish performance of Mr. Bower Ismay's colt at the Newbury meeting as little as 9 to 1was accepted about his Derby prospects. All this rather goes to warn punters against taking the short odds now offered against White Star of Lomond, which have been signal winter favourites.

IN GENERAL.

Inman easily scored over Diggle in their heat of the big London Billiard tournament, in which they met on level terms. The new champion is new trying to concede Diggle 1,000 points in 17,000 up and he made a substantial gain during the early part of the match when contributing breaks of 315 and 466.

Many international boxing bouts were decided on Monday. Ruddick of England gained the decision over Dastillon of France in their 15 rounds contest at the National Sporting Club and Matheson of Scotland also secured the award when opposing young Johnson of America in a 20 rounds affair at the Ring (London).

There is considerable interest in athletic circles at the prospect of an English athletic and cycling team going to South Africa. Many sportsmen recognise that England owes a duty to Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, and the United States and that it is about time we returned visits to these countries.

Oxford University proved two clever for the Old Carthusians in the final tie of the Amateur Football Association competition.

A feature of the next Olympic Games will be the prominence of Scandinavian Athletes, Finland for instance having decided to send a team of 150.

The annual North v. South lacrosse match was played at Manchester on Saturday, the Northern players proving successful by 16 goals to 7.

What a good runner J. Bouin is, was demonstrated still further on Sunday, when he easily beat his rivals in the Nice-Monaco road race.

Mr. Justice Bucknill recently told a party of fishermen how he once showed a friend, how to "tickle" trout. An attending lad was very interested, and when the Judge inquired about him on a subsequent visit to the district, he heard that the boy was in prison for "tickling" trout. Moral, don't assume a judge can do no wrong.

A Universal and International Exhibition will be opened in Ghent, in April next year, under the patronage of His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

The legislative programme for the Simla session is now under consideration, but it does not seem likely that the Viceroy's Legislative Council will meet long before September.

The Indian Research Fund Association have decided to participate in the research work on disease carrying insects which is being conducted at the Pusa Agricultural Research Institute by the Pathological Entomologist, and have contributed funds for the purpose for a period of five years in the first instance. It is also intended to associate the Pathological Entomologist with the work of the proposed School of Tropical Medicine at Calcutta when it is finally established.

SEQUEL TO THE "TITANIC" DISASTER

MEN'S OFFICIALS BOYCOTT P. AND O. LINERS.

Serious Situation in London.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 7.

A deputation of seamen to the Peninsular and Oriental Company yesterday demanded that two able-bodied white seamen to each life-boat should be carried on the Company's ships. This means an increase to thirty-four whites and, in some ships, to forty whites.

The manager promised the Directors' reply at eleven o'clock to-day.

According to the Labour correspondent of the *Times* general dissatisfaction prevails in the Seaman's Unions at the action of the P. and O in ignoring the men's officials.

A resolution was passed yesterday at the joint London and District meeting of the National Sailors', Firemen's, Cooks', and Stewards', Unions deciding to boycott the P. and O. Company's ships from to-day unless the demand for an increase in the number of white seamen carried is conceded.

LATER.

The P. and O. Company have refused the demand of the sailors and firemen for an increase in the number of white seamen carried on their vessels; consequently the men's officials have called out all the men employed on the P. and O. Company's liners at Tilbury.

The company, while refusing the men's demands affirmed that they would carry out their obligations under the law and were willing to accept any slight modification of the existing system, but that they would defend their position under the Merchant Shipping Act.

A special meeting of transport workers has been summoned by telegraph to support the action of the men's leaders.

THE "OCEANA" WRECK.

Chief Officer's Evidence at Enquiry.

LONDON, MAY 7.

At the Board of Trade enquiry into the "Oceana" collison, Mr. Naylor, Chief Officer testified that if he had not been over-ruled by the pilot's orders he would have avoided the collision.

He stated that at boat drills the lascars lowered the falls, but after the collision the officers lowered the falls because the lascars were in a state of nervous excitement and could not be trusted with the work.

THE TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Battle Losses in the Rhodes Engagements.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, MAY 6.

The Italians lost one killed and six wounded in the fighting near Rhodes. The Turkish casualties were twenty-three killed and forty-eight wounded, while they also lost fifty-seven prisoners.

The Governor surrendered. He was given an hour for consideration; then the bluejackets occupied the town. They were well received.

General Ameglio published a proclamation and took measures for the maintenance of the public services.

The Italians have now landed at Lachania in the southern part of Rhodes.

Prospect of Guerilla Warfare.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 7.

The Turkish official accounts of the landing of Italians on Rhodes Island states that the landing was opposed, but that the Turks were compelled to retreat to the hills, where it is expected they will conduct guerilla warfare.

The garrison is 3,000 strong and is plentifully supplied with ammunition and provisions.

THE AFGHAN MOVEMENT.

Another Incursion Reported near Baluchistan.

LONDON, MAY 7.

A message to the *Times* from Teheran states that another Afghan incursion near Baluchistan is reported.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

Reported Compromise with Medical Men.

LONDON, MAY 7.

A compromise is being arranged between the Government and medical men whereby the latter will secure a capitation fee of about eight shillings under the Insurance Act. If the new terms are accepted the medical profession will gain about a million and a half.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Roosevelt Scores a Success in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, MAY 7.

In the early returns in the Maryland primary elections, Mr. Roosevelt secured forty, and Mr. Taft fourteen delegates.

STRIKE FIASCO.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The strike of bobbin workers at Messrs. Wilsons, announced for Saturday last, has not materialised, the great majority of the workers ignoring the Union leaders.

THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW.

FLEET UNDER COMMAND OF THE KING.

Manœuvres to be Conducted on a War Footing.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 6.

A great fleet is assembling in Weymouth Bay to await the King's coming to-morrow. Intense interest is manifested in the gathering, the King himself commanding the manœuvres, which will be on a war footing and not the conventional Naval Review.

Naval aviators are busy practising.

The late King Edward.

An impressive Memorial Service for the late King Edward was held in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to-day. It was attended by the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra and many other Royal personages.

The anniversary of King George's accession is being celebrated all over the world.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

In connection with the celebration of King George's accession no special celebrations are likely to take place in India. His Majesty's birthday will be observed on June 3rd and a birthday honours list will be published on that date.

THE RECIPROCITY LETTER.

Premier's Vigorous Defence of Mr. Bryce.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Mr. Asquith, replying to numerous questions in the House of Commons, to-day, vigorously repelled the suggestion that Mr. Bryce, British Ambassador in Washington, was committed to Americo-Canadian reciprocity.

He obviously knew nothing of the private correspondence of Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Bryce had nothing to do with influencing the views or policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Cabinet, but in pursuance of his plain duty he communicated from time to time with the Canadian Ministers when they were engaged in the Conferences in Washington. He gave advice and assistance when he was asked to do so, but never interfered with the Conference.

Mr. Asquith said that Mr. Bryce has performed his duties in such a way as to inspire confidence in Canada in the British Ambassador in Washington.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Prior to the adjournment of the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Croft raised the question of reciprocity between the United States and Canada. He criticized the attitude of Mr. Bryce, whom the Unionists attacked, as they also attacked the Government, for neglecting to watch Imperial interests. It was essential, said Mr. Croft, after the verdict of Canada, that Mr. Bryce should be promoted to another sphere.

Sir Edward Grey said he was most concerned to repudiate these most unfair attacks on Mr. Bryce. The Government was able and ready to defend itself in the country. Mr. Bryce had rendered great Imperial service and Canada appreciated Mr. Bryce's support of Canadian interests.

"RANJI" AT HOME.

Famous Batsman Receives an Ovation at Lord's.

LONDON, MAY 6.

While the game between Yorkshire and the M. C. C. was in progress at Lord's, this morning, Prince Ranjitsinhji received an ovation on coming out to the practice nets. The Prince batted in easy style while his timing was perfect.

SCOTTISH HOME RULE.

The Government Determined to Proceed.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Mr. Asquith yesterday assured a deputation of Scottish Home Rule advocates that the Government was determined to proceed as speedily as possible with the scheme of devolution for Scotland, which, he said, was a necessary sequence of Irish Home Rule.

MAHARAJA OF ALWAR.

Robbed While Going Across the Continent.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Maharaja of Alwar has been robbed of a case of jewels while proceeding by train from Marseilles to Paris. An Englishman has been arrested and found to be in possession of the jewels.

[His Highnees the Maharaja of Alwar left Bombay for London by the P. and O. mail steamer "Mantua" on April 20th.]

THE TRADE COMMISSION.

Colonial Tour to be Started in the Autumn.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The first meeting of the Imperial Trade Commission will take place in the middle of June. The work at the outset will be concerned with the United Kingdom, while the Commission will leave for Australia in the Autumn.

On completion of its labours the Commission will visit Canada, going to South Africa in 1913.

It is hoped that the report will be completed in time for the Imperial Conference in 1915.

MOROCCO.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The French casulties at El Maaziz were twenty-seven killed and thirty wounded.

LONDON, MAY 7.

French reinforcements are proceeding to Fez from Tunis and Algeria.

FUTURE OF TIBET.

REMARKABLE ARTICLE IN THE "TIMES."

How the Tibetans may Secure Autonomy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 7.

Referring to the recent contradictory reports with regard to the situation in Tibet, the *Times* hints that the irresolution of the Dalai Lama and his continued lingering at Kalimpong are due to a report of the advance of a strong Chinese relief force on Lhassa from Batang. The *Times* fears that if the relief force succeeds in reaching Lhassa there will be severe reprisals.

Rebellious Lhassa has not to fear Chinese troops alone, but also the Eastern Tibetan tribes whom the Chinese are said to have raised. The *Times* says that the chief responsibility rests on the unhappy refugee at Kalimpong whose intrigues and breaches of a Treaty brought a British force to Lhassa and paved the way to a substantial restoration of Chinese suzerainty, If the Tibetans will not now accept the domination of China we can do nothing to help them, says the journal. If on the contrary, they succeed in emancipating themselves from Chinese control, we will certainly not repeat the involuntary aid given to China by the Lhassa expedition. "We went to Lhassa," says the *Times*, "to redress our own grievances, not to destroy the qualified independence of an ancient and not unkindly race."

TREASON IN SIAM.

Soldiers Convicted of Plotting against the King.

BANGKOK, MAY 7.

Ninety-one persons have been tried by court-martial for participation in a plot against the King, and attempting to cause a mutiny among the troops of the garrison.

Three were sentenced to imprisonment for life and twenty others, all officers, to imprisonment, for twenty years. The remainder of the accused received varying shorter terms of imprisonment, but these sentences have been suspended.

[A Bangkok cable, dated March 5th, stated that a number of officers had been arrested for attempting to cause a mutiny among the troops of the garrison. The Navy was also affected. Documents seized disclosed a plot of considerable dimensions. Many arrests were made, but the situation was regarded as being well in hand.]

RACING AT HOME.

A Late Quotation for the Jubilee Stakes.

[BY SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, MAY 7.

The following are the probable starters:—

Clarenceaux, Elizabetta, Renown, Toyshop, Subterranean, the Policeman, Southannan, Rathlea, Duke of Sparta, Goliath, Corea, Bundook, Doubtful, Papavero, Puro, Casta, Samilcar.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 7.

At midnight last night 25 to 1 was quoted against Donnithorne for the Jubilee Stakes.

HENRY OPPENHEIM DEAD.

Suez Canal Shares Purchase Recalled.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry Oppenheim, who was confidential adviser to the Khedive Ismail, and who was also associated with Great Britain's purchase of the Suez Canal shares.

CHINESE IN THE U. S.

Refugees Admitted from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, MAY 7.

The American authorities have admitted 280 Chinese refugees from Mexico to Eagle Pass (Texas). They will be under Government supervision.

ANTI-TRUST WAR.

Suit against Steel Trust Begins at New Work.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The suit brought by the United States Government for the dissolution of the Steel Trust opened yesterday in New York. It is expected that the case will last for two years.

OBITUARY.

An Officer who Fought in India in 1848.

LONDON, MAY. 7.

The death is announced of Captain Lionel James Trotter.

[The late Lionel James Trotter was an old servant of the Crown in India, who was born in 1827, and was the son of the late Edward Trotter of Calcutta. Leaving Merton College, Oxford, he came to India in 1847 as a cadet and joined the Bengal Infantry. He served with the 2nd Regiment of Europeans throughout the Bengal Campaign of 1848-49, receiving the medal with two clasps for Chillianwala and Gujrat. Four years later he was with the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers (now the 2nd Munster Fusiliers) in the second Burmese war; and afterwards, in the mutiny of 1857, commanded the station and depot of Sabathu. He retired from the Army in 1862. Thereafter he gave himself up to literature, publishing in 1865, Studies in Biography and British Empire in India. From 1867 to 1878 he edited Allen's "Indian Mail." His publications were numerous and generally dealt with Indian subjects, and with men who worked in this country. "John Nicholson," "A Leader of Light Horse," and "The Bayard of India" were all from his pen, and his literary activities were continued in the various magazines up to a very short time ago.]

KHOST VALLEY RISING.

Rebel Tribes Attack and Loot a Militia Post.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 7.

The *Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent reports that the Mangals, Jadrans and Jagis have elected one Asil Khan, a Mangal, as their leader. They have attacked and looted the militia post at Zor-kothi, killing some of the Khassadars and carrying off their rifles and ammunition.

The Amir has ordered the headman of Ningrahar and Laghman to find a contingent for Khost, one man out of every eight being taken. This is in addition to the provision of transport and supplies.

Sipah Salar Amir Mahomed Khan has been appointed to command the force which is to enter Khost. It is said to have reached the border last week, but its progress is apparently slow.

The *Pioneer* says:—"News received from the Khost Valley states that the Mangals have captured the post of Khan Khel. The Afghan colonel in command of the garrison there managed to escape. The attack on Matun Fort was postponed, but the tribal lashkars are still in its neighbourhood.

APPELLATE PROCEDURE.

Important Ruling by Allahabad High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 7.

A Full Bench of the Allahabad High Court has just decided an important point in connection with the presentation of appeals. It appears that an appeal was presented to the District Judge of Jaunpur on January 27, 1912, at his house at about a quarter to five in the evening. It was the last day on which the appeal would have been within time. In deciding the appeal, the District Judge, following a previous North-Western Province, High Court ruling of 1875, held that the presentation of an appeal after court hours was not a proper presentation, and that it, therefore, must be taken as presented on the next day, i.e., January 28, when it was time-barred, and dismissed the appeal.

On an appeal to the High Court, the matter was referred to a Full Bench consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Karamat Hussain and Chamier. During the course of arguments, the Chief Justice remarked that he once received an application while he was in a railway train, and his Lordship hoped that he did not act without jurisdiction. Mr. Justice Chamier also observed that he remembered receiving a number of applications after court hours, while he was in Oudh.

The Full Bench finally held that the presentation of an appeal at the house of a Judge after court hours was a proper one. The decision of 1875 was overruled, and the case remanded for trial on its merits.

CHARGE AGAINST A PLEADER.

Alleged Forgery of Court Records.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, MAY 7.

Mr. Rose, Additional Sessions Judge at Shahjehanpore, is holding the trial of Babu Shama Charan, pleader, Lala Ram Lal, a Mahajan, and Jamna Sahay, a clerk, who are charged with the forgery of records in some civil suits pending in the court of the sub-judge of Shahjehanpore. Fatehullah, the late clerk in charge of regular suits in the sub-judge's Court, who has turned approver, was examined at great trial.

The length is proceeding.

CAPE COMORIN RIOTERS.

Trial of "Zinnia's" Looters at Kottar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 7.

Yesterday, the trial of the Cape Comorin rioters began before Mr. P. Satianesan, the First Class Magistrate at Kottar. Since the prosecution objected to presenting a copy of the charge-sheet to the defence, the Court requested the Public Prosecutor, Mr. A. M. Kumara Pillay, to summarise the prosecution case for the benefit of the accused. Mr. V. S. Krishnaswami Iyer, vakil for the defence, contended that there was no provision in the Criminal Procedure Code for such a course, and submitted that they did not want the prosecution to open the case.

Mr. Cruickshank, the Inspector of Police, was put into the box and gave a description of the riot.

A CALCUTTA INCIDENT.

Native Servant Imprisoned for Assaulting a Lady.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, to-day disposed of the case in which Sheik Karim, a servant employed under Mrs. Jones, was charged with causing hurt to the latter. The accused quarrelled with another servant for which he was reprimanded by Mrs. Jones. Sometime after, the accused met her near her bedroom and assaulted her. The accused pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

SWADESHI SOCIETIES.

Grave Allegations against Sind Directors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 7,

There has been much excitement at Shikarpur in consequence of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Mr. Shillidy, having issued h warrant for the arrest of the directors of several marriage, birth and death benefit companies which are stated in that town to have become defunct. Consequently several well-known pleaders and others have been arrested and detained in custody and their account books seized. Some of those arrested have been released on bail by the Sessions Judge of Sukkur.

A Sukkur newspaper questions the wisdom of the drastic measures adopted and says that the immediate effect has been that the "directors of many similar funds are terrified and resignations are pouring in."

DISTURBED PERSIA.

Swedish Gendarmerie's High-handed Action.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 7.

A Shiraz correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes dated the 11th of April:—

The bad state of the road and the open ill-will of the Kashgais to the British are responsible for Lord Lamington's decision not to visit Shiraz at least via Bushire and Kazeroon. In anticipation of the visit the Kawan had his big house "Nasrieh" fitted and furnished and gave a large dinner party to the European colony and leading Persian officials. The roads are all more or less unsafe round Shiraz and trade is much hampered thereby The Kawam's son, Nasredowlah, recently shot down the noted Arab freebooter Rezaguli Khan, which action, it is believed, will strengthen the Kawam's power among the Arabs. Three Swedish officers with one hundred twenty men arrived a week ago bringing several prisoners taken on the road when they intended punishing themselves, even hanging one. This roused a storm of indignation in the city and the prisoners were handed over to the Kawam. This highhanded policy will not help the Swedes to recruit the men they require for the Gendarmerie. Tribesmen acting as road-guards may oppose the Gendarmerie unless their Chief realise that the Gendarmerie is a Persian Government institution and not a foreign one.

RAILWAY WAGON SHORTAGE.

Bengal Chamber's Strong Recommendations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed a lengthy letter to the Commerce Department with reference to the railway wagon shortage. It demurs to the suggestions that it should have warned Government of the present boom and points out that Government possess in the Commerce and Commercial Intelligence Departments, and the Railway Board, the necessary machinery for forecasting the present trade development; but even if the Chamber had warned the Government the experience of fifteen years shows that the warning would not have been heeded. It makes five recommendations:—

(a) That an early estimate should be prepared by the Railway Board as to the number of wagons that the railway could at present profitably utilise and that this number, believed by the Committee to be about 8,000, should be ordered immediately in addition to the ordinary programme;

(b) That the question of provision of general reserve stock of wagons should be reconsidered;

(c.) That the question of quadrupling the East Indian Railway from Asansol to Bandel should be examined at once;

(d) That railways, colliery proprietors, and the Calcutta Port Commissioners should unite in a determined effort to reduce detentions to which wagons are now subjected at the collieries en route and at the Kidderpur Docks;

(e.) That a special officer should be appointed to investigate into the equipment of open lines.

MIRGI BAZAR DACOITY CASE.

Heavy Sentences on the Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

FARIDPUR, MAY 7.

The Sessions Judge delivered to-day the judgment in the Mirgi Bazar Political Dacoity case. Agreeing with the assessors he convicted Kunja Ghosh and Satish Behari under Section 395, I.P.C. (dacoity) and 306 (dacoity with murder) and sentenced them to transportation for life. Rest of the accused, four in number, one a Hindu named Bhandoo Lahiry and three Mahomedans, were convicted under Sections 395 and 397 (dacoity with attempt to cause death) and sentenced to 10 years' transportation each.

OUR FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

Notable Measure Leading to Provincial Autonomy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

The Government of India will shortly issue an interesting resolution defining the future financial relations between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, a question upon which Sir James Meston was engaged upon the greater part of the past two years. This will deal with the complete problem of placing the provincial contracts on a permanent basis and other cognate matters, and the resolution, in short, will mark an important step in the direction of provincial autonomy in financial affairs.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

Some of the Difficulties to be Solved.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

In connection with the Indo-Persian railway project, Mr. Johns. the Engineer-in-Chief, has been able to carry the railway survey as far as Guadar on the Persian Gulf, a distance of over 450 miles. The alternative alignments have been carefully located and their respective merits marked. His progress report is now before the Government of India.

The survey party, as already announced, will recess at Quetta. The results of the survey are satisfactory, but water supply will be one of the difficult questions which engineering skill will be called upon to solve.

A MURDEROUS CONVICT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 7.

In the Rangoon jail, last evening a Chinese convict who was recently reported by a Burmese warder for shirking work, ran amok striking the warder from behind with a hammer. Another warder who ran to his help, was similarly treated. The jail jemadar endeavouring to arrest the assailant was stabbed in the back with a sharp chisel. After the alarm sounded the jailor, Mr. Isaacs, arrested the assailant who had been very badly handled by other convicts. The military police were summoned to the jail and guarded all the exits, but their services were not required.

ALLAHABAD TRAGEDY.

Some Facts Disclosed by the Post-mortem.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 7.

In connection with the shooting fatality here it appears from the direction of bullet, disclosed in the post-mortem examination, that the fatal wound was inflicted while Hardie was bending over the rifle to close the safety-catch. Further details show that Hardie and two other schoolboys of between thirteen and fourteen years, named Mayes and Milner, were shooting doves in the compound of Mr. Milner's house.

The rifles, it appears, belonged to Mayes and Milner, and the cartridges were short ones containing only half the usual charge. Eventually the three boys sat down to rest, Mayes went away to read, living his rifle with Hardie, whilst Milner and Hardie sat together in the porch of the bungalow and chatted about the merits of the two rifles. Hardie had Mayes' rifle lying besides him cocked and loaded. He appears not to have known that it was loaded. He picked up the weapon and, noticing the safety catch was open, endeavoured to close it. He was sitting on a low box at the time, and had the rifle between his legs, the stock resting on the ground and the barrel against his breast.

He bent over the rifle to close the catch, and whilst doing this he must in some way have caught the trigger. The rifle went off, and Hardie, who was shot just above the heart, fell over it. Death appears to have been instantaneous. Life was pronounced extinct when the body reached the Civil Hospital to which it was immediately conveyed. It was from the rifle belonging to Mayes, which Hardie had been handling, that the empty cartridge was subsequently removed.

HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.

Important Pronouncements by Pandits.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 7.

At the recent *Prashad* which assembled at Conjeeveram the problems of Hindu social reform considered included:—(1) Sea voyage, (2) marriageable age of Brahmin girls, and (3) readmission in the Hindu fold of repentant converts to other religions. Fifty pandits have recorded their opinions on these questions. Of those a majority of 30 consider that the sea voyage is not objectionable in itself, but is only rendered so under certain circumstances as many as 46 are of opinion that the sin resulting from the voyage can be removed by the performance of suitable ceremonies. On the subject of readmission of repentant converts 30 are opinion that it is proper to readmit such of the converts as penitently desire to return to the Hindu fold, but there is a great difference of opinion as to whether the converts are to be readmitted into the caste to which they originally belonged. The question of the marriageable age of Brahmin girls was one that received the largest attention at the conference. The Pundits admitted that there is provision in the Shastras for post-puberty marriage.

EAST INDIAN SQUADRON.

Arrival of H. M. S. "Fox" in Karachi Harbour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 7.

H. M. S. "Fox" and the Patrol tug "Harold" have arrived here from the Gulf and will probably remain in harbour for a couple of weeks, or more to give the crews short spells ashore after the trying and arduous duties they have had in the Gulf keeping a keen and vigilant eye on the wily gun-runners.

[The flagship, H. M. S. "Highflyer" and H. M. S. "Philomel," will leave Bombay to-day for Colombo.]

A SIND PHILANTHROPIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 7.

The Sind Official Gazette contains a notification vesting in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments securities to the value of Rs. 77,000, the property of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal of Sind, a retired Sessions Judge, in the Bombay Presidency and at one time Judge of the Sadar Court of Sind. The securities form part of the personal property, several lakhs in value, of this distinguished philianthrophist, the income of which he has been devoting to public charities for a life-time and the deed now makes the practice binding on himself and his heirs by law. The practical effect of the trust is to make permanently available an income of Rs. 5,000 per annum for medical aid, education, and general good of the country.

RANGOON DHOBIES' STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 7.

At this afternoon's meeting of the Municipal Committee it was unanimously agreed to the acting President's proposal that a fee of half-an-anna per entry into the wash-house for Dhobies be adhered to, but that the President be empowered to compound for a monthly ticket at one rupee, not transferable, to admit the owner any number of times. The resolution was explained to the strikers after the meeting, some of whom were not averse to the idea whilst others objected to the half-anna entry fee. The strike still continued.

DISHONEST POST PEON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 7.

The trial of Luxmansingh, a post office peon, for removing postage stamps from letters posted at the City post office, Karachi, commenced in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind yesterday. The accused was charged under the Post Office Act or 1898, but the judge altered the charge to one under the Indian Penal Code. The accused pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

THE arrangements in connection with the provision of temporary accommodation for the Government of India at Delhi are to remain in the hands of the Public Works Department.

THE new 24·75 knot cruiser "Yarmouth" was fully commissioned in mail week for two years' service in the Mediterranean Fleet, and was ordered to leave Sheerness on April 26 for Great Yarmouth to receive a silver punchbowl from the town council before proceeding to her station.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

MILITARY MATTERS.

Army Officers and Promotion.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 19.

ALTHOUGH all armed contests involve some of the same fundamental conditions, yet writers on war have agreed to draw a marked distinction between fighting which essentially resembles the operations of an exalted police force on the one hand, and struggles between nations for life or death on the other. The former has been variously known as guerilla, partisan, Colonial, and "bush" warfare by English, French, and German authors. In the days when all military literature was written in French, the latter used to be known as "la grande guerre," and is now more often called the "war of masses." The most distinguished of contemporary military writers, V. der Goltz Bernhardi, Bonnal, and General Kuropatkine, the late commander of the Russian armies in Manchuria, among others, are agreed that the prime factor of success in future wars of masses depends on the officer corps of an army. The side which possesses the best organised, best instructed, and most homogeneous corps of officers, and the one most inspired by true military spirit, is almost sure to be victorious, even in spite of marked inferiority in material forces. Bernhardi's assessment of the European armies, in his latest book, eloquently propounds this idea, and hence the importance of correctly regulating officers' promotion. The problem is of vital importance in any army.

The officers of all the Continental armies—but especially of the German army—hold a privileged position in the society of their respective countries, which forms a very strong inducement in this age of commercialism to serve without hope of substantial pecuniary reward. Their professional position is very jealously protected, and their promotion, which is regulated with immense care to secure impartial treatment, depends on their own talents and exertions. In general, officers are appointed in batches; in each rank they have to serve a certain number of years before they are eligible for promotion; then they become qualified to be selected for accelerated promotion, and a small percentage are so selected in each rank. Whether officers are preferably promoted in their own regiments or not, the accident of the regimental list does not interfere in any one of the important European armies with an officer's prospects. In the British Army, however, several systems are in force side by side, which owe their existence, like so many of our institutions, to conditions which have long since expired, or to pure hazard. In the highly professional corps of officers who have led the Indian Army with such credit and success since the Indian Mutiny of 1857, a system resembling that which has been described above is in operation. The artillery has two lists, one for field and one for fortress service. Engineer officers are on one list, as are also the officers of the Marines and Royal Navy in each case with very satisfactory results. But the infantry and cavalry of the British Service—that is the most numerous and most important field troops in our pay—have totally different schemes for regulating the advancement of their officers.

THE CASE OF THE CAVALRY.

In Continental armies, and particularly the German, the cavalry arm is utilised as the best school for the education of the future superior and staff officers. In our service however promotion in the cavalry is regulated by regimentalists. As there are but a score of officers in a single regiment at home, promotion necessarily fluctuates to a remarkable extent. In one regiment lieutenants become captains in four years, while in another they may have to wait for this the most coveted step of all for twelve years. The majors of one regiment may have less service than the lieutenants of another, and for no other reason than a run of luck in the one case and no resignations in the other. The anomalies and abuses which have thus arisen constitute a serious, perhaps a fatal, impediment to the efficiency of the cavalry service, and while the standard of tactical and administrative skill is at present very high in our cavalry regiments, due in no small degree to the personality of three cavalry officers actually in high command—Sir John French, Sir Douglas Haig, and General Allenby, the Inspector of Cavalry—yet the cavalry regiments show no sign as yet of providing the army with a rising school of talented leaders, as they do in France, and even more in Germany.

Another very serious evil which the regimental system of promotion in the cavalry has encouraged, if not caused, consists in the existence of the popular and unpopular regiment. Certain regiments are fashionable, and are said to be "good" or "smart." In the artillery all the batteries are good, and there certainly should not be any "bad" regiments of cavalry; nor would there be if a true professional spirit pervaded the whole arm. These criticisms apply only to the officers, for the rank and file have not been contaminated by this particular form of snobbery. The Dragoon Guard regiments find it impossible to compete with Hussars and Lancers for wealthy young subalterns, who will maintain the notoriety of their regiment in the polo field and in the other forms of competition wherein money plays the most important part, but they obtain as good, if not a superior, type of trooper in the ranks. To the honour of the class which supplies the rank and file, it apparently thinks more of the reputation of a regiment in the field, with no doubt a fine taste in uniform, than in the wealth of its officers' mess; but, as a result of the syssem, there is deplorably little spirit of comradeship between regiments, although there has existed at times much petty jealousy and even considerable friction.

UNDUE POWER OF WEALTH.

It is inevitable that money should play a great part in an officer's career by providing him with opportunities to gain all sorts of experience and to extend and improve his social relations, but it is contrary to the interest of the State that the power of money should be further fortified by the existence of privileged regiments. In our cavalry the whole arm has suffered. Privileged corps have made wrong ideals for themselves, and the others have felt that the opportunities for a successful career, already too small in peace time to attract the most capable and ambitious youths in our public schools, have been limited almost to vanishing point. The actual list of superior cavalry officers is no criterion of the system, because the most distinguished of them were discovered by a war which lasted nearly three years. Both in character and in professional qualifications, they differ very widely from the type of cavalry officer who rose to high command in the last half of the nineteenth century. There is only too much reason to fear that when the present generation of superior officers passes away, we shall revert to the type produced by the long peace and by the system of regimental proportion. It is, therefore, of the most urgent importance to guard against such a disaster, so far as is possible, by organisation, and the change should be effected without further loss of time.

The infantry does not present so scandalous an example of the evil results of the regimenta system of promotion as the cavalry, because two at least, and, in some cases, four regiments (or battalions, as they are now officially designated) are united in one list for officers' promotion. Thus the Rifle Brigade, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the Royal Fusiliers and a few more consist of four battalions. Roughly speaking, the more regiments there are on one list, the better the chance of an average rate of promotion being maintained. The principal opposition to this most necessary reform comes from certain infantry regiments which have been considered as socially superior to the ordinary Line battalion, and which object to being amalgamated in the process of promotion. This opposition is obviously actuated by the idea that regiments should be social clubs in the first instance, and instruments of national policy only as a secondary role. It is curious to find these abuses protected so carefully in the long administration of a Radical Secretary of State, and it is very instructive to note how many of the coveted staff appointments and important posts at headquarters are held by former officers of these favoured regiments, and even from the ranks of one of them.

The art of war is probably the most difficult art to acquire of all. History demonstrates how few men in any age have risen to the highest plane either in the theory or practice of war. In our country there is every inducement to energetic and competent young men to avoid the profession of arms and to adopt instead a mercantile career. Even in the service of the Crown, the British cavalry and infantry offer the poorest chance of a career. Artificially to reduce this chance by fantastic, unjust, and haphazard laws of promotion, is most unwise policy, and its fruit is to abundantly evident in the shortage of suitable officers, which is nothing less than a national danger.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

"Merchant of Venice" by the Lang Holloway Company.

Mr. Matheson Lang and Miss Hutin Britton with the Lang-Holloway Company were accorded a cordial welcome when they opened their farewell season at the Cnowpatty theatre last night.

"The Merchant of Venice" was selected as the opening play, and as this was not staged during the former visit, much interest was evinced as to Mr. Lang's interpretation of that wonderful human study, Shylock. We know of no other character in English drama which, while it gives magnificent scope for powerful work, imposes so heavy a burden on the player. The subtle opportunities that are presented for exaggeration; the natural fear of under-estimating the passion necessary to vitalise the written word, the limitations naturally present in a tropical country—all these are to be taken into account in estimating the value of any performance of the "Merchant of Venice", or plays of a similar character. These, however, are circumstances which apparently do not trouble Mr. Lang, for last night he was vigorous and passionate and, let us say, convincing in his Shylock—a masterful presentation of one of Shakespeare's most complex characters, which few, having seen, will ever forget. There is, needless to say, nothing charming about Shylock as he was known to the Venetians. He was a Jew, hated and loathed, as much for his nationality as for his usury. Had he not been gifted with a passionate love of race it is probable he would have found no place in drama: his character would have been too sordid, too much of the low level, to have attracted a student. Indeed, it is just the curious intermixing of the patriot with the usurer. the patriot of spirit who yearns to be avenged upon those who hold his race in no repute, and yet suffers the torture of the damned lest personal interest should clash with the desire for vengeance, which gives it the enthralling character we know. That is the personality of Shylock, and last night we had Shylock with us in the person of Mr. Matheson Long. His was a performance which calls for no criticism, for no criticism is possible of his conception of the Jew, made mad by the working of human passion and an overpowering lust of wealth that has given for all time a name of reproach to the parsimonious.

We also had the opportunity of seeing Miss Hutin-Britton as "Portia," and she willl perhaps, forgive us if we say that she is more successful in that charming "role" than in any in which she has appeared in Bombay. She gave us a "Portia" whom it was possible to love. In the great court scene, we had the most powerful period of the play, and if Mr. Lang was powerful as the bitter vengeful plaintiff demanding the full satisfaction of a ghoulish bond, Miss Britton was a vigorous, passionate girl, who braved the conventions of the Venetian court to advocate and plead for the man who had stood her lover in good stead. So completely did she fill the part that her audience were prepared to cheer the discomfiture of Shylock after they had shuddered lest the bond had to be paid. Mr. Lang and Miss Britton have given us many glimpses of splendid art, but we believe Bombay playgoers will remember them as keenly for their "Shylock" and "Portia" as for any other characters they have portrayed with the possible exception of of Hamlet.

To turn to the other members of the company we intend them no discourtesy if we say they were successful supporters of the two central figures. Mr. Douglas Vigors was excellent in the role of "Bassanio," and Mr. Montagu Love imparted a splendid dignity and consistency into his handling of "Antonio." Mr. W. E. Holloway, who appeared for the first time on a Bombay stage, was responsible for a humorous and intelligently restrained "Gratiano," while Mr. Terence O'Brien ("Lorenzo"), Mr. Charles Vane ("Prince of Morocco") and Mr. Percival Stevens (Launcelot), all contributed to the conspicuous success achieved. Miss Dorothy Ripley ("Nerissa") and Miss Mona Wynne ("Jessica") were also in satisfactory evidence, playing in both cases with dainty charm that made captives of the audience.

There is a word of regret to express in that the limited time which the company have in Bombay prevents another presentation of the "Merchant of Venice." The staging and dressing were both in keeping with the playing, and we believe Bombay playgoers would appreciate another chance of seeing it had it been possible.

To-night, "Bardelys the Magnificent" will be staged, and those who remember the delight with which this fine stirring romance was received last season will hasten to renew acquaintance with Mr. Lang's commanding performance of the magnificent hero and Miss Hutin-Britton's delightful rendering of the fair maid of Languedoc. This tale of adventure laid in the times of merry splendour makes the irresistible appeal of true romance.

THE DEAD TITAN.

Arrest thy bold, usurping hand, oh, man,
Curb the high fervour and ambitious plan;
For it is written in the sacred lore
Thus far thy suit shall venture and no more.
Not all the majesty of bulwarked steel
That rides so proudly on the thrusting keel.
And calmly bends the heaving wash to spray—
Not this magnificence and pomp shall stay
By one limp hair the mode of destiny.
The fate which sends to-day a careless sea,
In motion easy, with becoming wave,
To-morrow in red anger plots a grave;
And all the beaconed ways of human thought
With sobs and sighs to nothingness are brought,
They who had played in dreams where conquestled
Now call upon the ocean for their dead.
In the old ages which are rot and rust
Men builded pyramids against the dust
This newer season gives a floating pile
That dwarfs the solemn grandeur of the Nile;
And yet this triumph, this expended show,
Sinks with ripped shoulders by a sleeping floe.
Not all the cultivated art and craft
Could make her surer than a simple raft,
In that black moment when the gilded world
Against the cracking elements was hurled.
What was the bulky enterprise, the pride
Of rich achievements, when two thousand died?
Two thousand souls that entered on their death
In the slow passing of an infant's breath!
The scornful sea tots these upon her roll,
And bleeds the nation that has claimed control.

JULIAN MITCHELL, in the "West Australian."

COTTON GROWING IN SIND

Probable Bombay Ginning Syndicate.

AN IMPORTANT PROJECT.

It will be remembered that some time ago the British Cotton-growing Association approached the Government of Bombay with a proposal to establish a ginning agency in Sind with the idea of encouraging the growth of long-staple American cotton, and it is understood that provided that its terms, which included a stipulation that all cotton ginned should be sold in the open market both in India and England, were accepted, Government was prepared to make a grant of Rs. 25,000 per annum. These proposals naturally alarmed local mill-owners and agents, who feared that, should the project be established, any increased supply of long-staple cotton, which it might produce, would all go to the benefit of Lancashire, leaving none available for the Bombay mills.

Consequently, we understand, a project is now under discussion, in which several prominent figures in the local cotton industry are concerned, to form a Bombay syndicate, which will establish a small ginning factory at some suitable centre in Sind. Nothing has yet been definitely decided, but we are informed that the present proposal is to form a company with a capital of one lakh of rupees, of which Rs. 50,000 will be paid up, and to put up a small factory containing about ten gins, which will be worked by an oil-engine. It is hoped that should the company be successfully formed, Government will be ready to give the same encouragement, which, it is understood, it was prepared to give to the Lancashire project.

The gentlemen, who are at present interested in the enterprise, are, we understand, the Hon'ble Mr. Herbert Greaves, (Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.), Mr. J. F. Bradbury, (Messrs. Bradbury and Co.), the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, (Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons), Mr. N. N. Wadia, (Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Sons), Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla, (Messrs. Tata and Co.), the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, and Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit.

Cotton, which has been ginned in the company's factory, will, it is intended, be available in the first instance for sale to mills in the Presidency, secondly, to mills in India outside the Presidency, and, thirdly, if any be left unsold, to local shippers. The two latter contingencies, however, are for the present improbable in the last degree, as while it is not expected that at first a supply of more than five or ten thousand bales per annum will be forthcoming, a supply of 100,000 bales would readily be bought up by the Bombay mills. Only this year a lakh and a half of bales were imported from America. The mill agents, we understand, are prepared to pay for cotton, Sind-grown from American seed, Rs. 5 per bale above the current price of Broach cotton.

A MYSTERIOUS LEAK.

Bombay Vessel's Adventure in Prince's Dock.

The Bombay owned steamer "Himalaia" (Captain G. S. Stuck), which was due to have sailed for Antwerp on the 10th of May, has had a curious adventure while loading in Prince's Dock. She arrived in Bombay in ballast, from Port Said on the 29th of April, and on May 6th began to load for Antwerp. At that time all was well and loading proceeded until mid-day on Wednesday, when it was discovered that she was leaking, and actually sounded, aft, to eleven feet of water. An inspection was at once made, and it was ascertained that the water was coming in aft, it transpiring afterwards that she had been bold in the side, and that the water was pouring into number four hold.

A surveyor was called in, and there seems to be some difficulty to fix upon the cause of the damage. It was not a question of sea cocks being left open, and whether the ship settled down into something lying in the bottom of the dock, or whether the damage was caused by a heavy article falling is not known.

One thing appears to be clear. On Tuesday morning the Chief Officer reported that the ship was dry, But on the next day she was well down, and when the surveyor examined her, the water was coming in and shooting up as high as the shaft tunnel.

As soon as the water was discovered loading was at once suspended and the export cargo already loaded in number four hold was discharged, a lot of linseed being badly damaged. This has since been sold.

The owners of the "Himalaia are Messrs James Macintosh and Co., Bombay and London.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

MADRAS HARBOUR.

Sir Francis Spring Discusses its Future.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May 7.

Sir Francis Spring, Engineer-Chairman of the Madras Port Trust, has presented two very important memoranda to the Port Trustees in which he has some very important suggestions to make regarding the future of the harbour. In the first he points out that the new entrance to the harbour has produced a completely safe and smooth water harbour in which it is possible for vessels of all tonnages to lie at their moorings and work cargo on all days of the year. Experience of three ship quays proves that the provision of more of these is absolutely necessary if Madras is to lose its ill-reputation of being the slowest worked harbour in the East. Therefore, he proposed once again that the entire foreshore of 3,000 feet should be made into ship quays. Already, about 1,000 feet of this space is being constructed as a ship quay at a cost of about ten lakhs of rupees. He now suggests that the remaining portion should be so constructed at a cost of Rs. 32 lakhs, and it is proposed that this sum, together with another Rs. 8 lakhs for other necessary works, should be borrowed from Government. He shows how this loan, together with the existing loans, can be extinguished in 1952-53 when the Port Trustees will be free from debt.

The second memorandum deals with the dangers of sand accretion in the south harbour which in course of time threatens its existence. As a remedy he suggests the extending of the south groyne to seaward at the rate of about 100 feet a year in the track of accretion at a cost of about one lakh. When the harbour is free from debt it will be able to utilise this groyne for making a new deep harbour, a thing which will then be necessary.

DACCA UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 7.

No further news is yet available here regarding the proposed Dacca University as the scheme will now be considered and formulated by the provincial Government. The report that a committee will be appointed to go into the question is considered possible, but remains unconfirmed.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Agenda for the Mahableshwar Session.

The following is a list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to be held at Government House, Mahableshwar, at noon to-morrow :—

NEW MEMBERS.

New Additional Members will make the oath or solemn affirmation and take their seats.

Questions asked by Honourable Members and the answers thereto.

BILLS.

1. A Bill to provide for the licensing of race-courses in the Bombay Presidency—Second Reading. (Vide item 1 under Head VI.)

2. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879—Second Reading. (Vide item 3 under Head VI.)

3. A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901—Second Reading. (Vide item 2 under Head VI.)

4. A Bill for the Registration of Charities—Second Reading.

5. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkary Act, 1878—First Reading.

6. A Bill to provide for the levy of a Cess from the Musalman Landholders in Sind for the promotion of Education in that Community—First Reading

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN.

By the Honourable Mr. Raghunath Pandurang Karandikar. The following amendments in Bill No. II of 1911 (a Bill for the Registration of Charities.

By the Honourable Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C. S. I., C. I. E. Amendments in Bill No. V of 1912 (a Bill to provide for the licensing of race-courses in the Bombay Presidency).

By the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad. Amendments in Bill No. V of 1912 (a Bill to provide for the licensing of race-courses in the Bombay Presidency).

By the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K. C. I. E. The following amendments in Bill No. V 1912 (a Bill to provide for the licensing of race-courses in the Bombay Presidency):—

1. "To add" after clause 4 (2) the following, namely:—

(3) Every such license shall contain a condition prohibiting book-makers within the enclosures and other precincts of the race-course and shall specify the maximum number of Meetings that can be held in a year at such race-course.

(4) It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council notwithstanding any existing law regarding the prevention of gambling, to permit by such license the use of totalisators at such race-course.

(5) Every license issued under this Act shall be for a period of at least three years and it shall not be permissible to the license to surrender such license within the said period of three years and obtain a fresh license.

(6) The terms of every license issued under this Act shall forthwith be published in the "Bombay Government Gazette."

2. "To re-number" sub-clause (3) of the said clause as sub-clause (7).

By the Honourable Mr. Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi. Amendment in Bill No. I of 1912 (a Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901), as amended by the Select Committee:—

By the Honourable Mr. Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi. Amendments in Bill No. II of 1912 (a Bill further to amend the Bombay Land-Revenue Code 1879), as amended by the Select Committee:—

DISCUSSION OF MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST

Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Raghunath Pandurang Karandikar:—

1. That the Governor in Council may be pleased to give his attention to the betterment of the status, capacity and remuneration of the Village Police.

Resolutions by the Honourable Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Konher Rodda:—

2. That the Governor in Council may be pleased to reconsider the orders curtailing the Annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction.

3. That the Governor in Council may be pleased to arrange with the Railway Board for the introduction of an intermediate class of carriage between Poona and Bangalore or at least on the Poona-Hubli section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Raghunath Pandurang Karandikar.

4. That as in the case of Honorary Organizers under the Registration of Co-operative Credit Societies, provision should be made for travelling expenses of members of the Works Committees of the District Local Boards.

Resolutions by the Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C. I. E.—

5. That Government be requested that the petitions, representations and memorials which may be received by them in connection with any legislation pending before this Council, should be forthwith printed and a copy forwarded to each Councillor.

6. That Government be requested to notify, under the provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, the following two additional public holidays for the next year, viz.—

The Ramzan Eed and
The Bare-Vafat.

Resolution by the Honourable Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad.—

7. That in view of the great and growing demand for trained teachers in Urdu Schools, in all parts of the Presidency, Government should be pleased to establish an Urdu Training College, at an early date.

Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Siddhanath Dhonddev Garud.—

8. That this Council recommends to Government the establishment of a model Government Farm at Nasik and a Demonstration plot at Malegaon.

PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL.

(1) Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. V. of 1912 (A Bill to provide for the licensing of race-courses).

(2) Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. I of 1912 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901).

(3) Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. II of 1912 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879).

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Umzumbi," May 8.

The Natal Line s.s. "Umzumbi" will sail from M shed, Prince's Dock this afternoon with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 1-45 p.m. sharp:—

Mr. A. H. S. Aston.
Mrs. Aston and 2 children.
Miss Bagley.
Mrs. W. Borden and infant.
Miss Borden.
Master Borden.
Mrs. Bovill.
Maj. Christie.
Mrs. Christie.
Lt. A. K. Digby.
Mrs. Digby.
Mrs. M. Farran and infant.
Mr H. Harcourt.
Miss Harcourt and 4 children.
Lt.-Col. H. N. V. Harington.
Mrs. Harington.
Mrs. A. Hawkins.
Master Hawkins.
Miss Hastings.
Mr. S. A. J. Keatinge.
Mrs. Keatinge.
Miss King.
Miss P. Law.
Mr. H. Lascari.
Mrs. A. Mason.
Mr. W. J. Nolan.
Mrs. Nolan.
Miss E. M. Owens.
Mrs. Pressick and infant.
Mrs. M. Robarts and infant.
Mrs. Seale and child.
Mr. J. A. Smith.
Mrs. Talbot.
Mrs. Turner and 3 children.
Mrs. Whitehead and child.

The Marchioness of Linlithgow gave birth to twin sons on April 7 at Hopetoun House, the family seat in Linlithgowshire. Lady Linlithgow and the infants are reported to be doing very well. Bonfires were lighted on the Hopetoun, Leadhills, and Drem estates to celebrate the birth. At Hopetoun an entertainment was given to the workpeople.

Sir William Arrol and Co., of Glasgow, have secured the contract from the British Government for all the caissons for the new dockyard at Rosyth. The contract, which also embraces machinery, is the largest ever placed. The dockyard contractors engaged 300 additional men on April 15, and operations are again carried on with the greatest possible activity. The price of steel and other requisite material has recently been advanced ten per cent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Troubles of the Transvaal Indians.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Perhaps your readers will be interested in the following incident of recent Transvaal history.

The Law 3 of 1885 as amended in 1886, contained the following proviso :—"The Government shall have the right to point out certain streets, wards, and locations for them (any of the native races of Asia) to live in." This requirement of residence in locations was, however, legally inoperative, owing to the absence of any penalty clause. But as, in certain townships, whose ground-landlord was a mining corporation, an Asiatic was allowed to secure a lease or a sub-lease, and in most other townships, when economic reasons made it impossible for many members of the Indian community to pay the high rents required in the towns themselves, it became necessary for a considerable part of the Indian population to reside in these locations.

Ordinance 17, 1905, confers upon municipal councils the power to set apart locations for Asiatics and transfers to them existing locations. It would appear that the Germiston Municipality had permitted such a location to become established outside the town, on certain ground leased by the Municipality from a mining corporation. The Indian residents hired plots within the location, paying rent therefor to the Municipality, and building thereon shops and houses costing, in many cases, considerable sums of money.

The Municipality, being desirous of removing the Indians from this site to another, twice as far from the town, attempted to endorse upon their rent-receipts a condition requiring them to abstain from trading in the location, and, upon their refusal to accept such endorsement, gave them a month's notice to quit. The Indian inhabitants took the view that the notice was invalid, but the local magistrate upheld the Municipality's action, and an appeal to the Supreme Court has just been dismissed with costs.

A very serious situation has thus arisen for the Germiston Indians, who cannot find, outside of the new location, suitable accommodation in the neighbourhood owing, first, to the terms of the contract between the mining corporation and the Municipality, forbidding the occupancy of the leased property by non-Europeans not resident in a domestic capacity, and secondly, to the provisions of the Gold Law (1908) and the Townships Amendments Acts (1908-9) of the same tenor.

Let us now see what the proposed new location, which is intended for the joint residence of Indians and natives, is like. Here are a few excerpts from the reports of Dr. Macnab, who specially examined the site on the 22nd ulto. :—

"I am of opinion that, from a public health and hygienic point of view, it is totally unsuitable for the dwellings of human beings for the following reasons, viz. :—

1st. The Indian Location has to occupy roughly 33 acres, and one-third of that portion, containing 128 stands, is directly on a recent dumping-ground for night-soil, only as recently as the 22nd instant, night-soil being dumped there.

2nd. The dumping-ground for slop-water is within 600 yards of the proposed Indian location, slop-water being equally as bad, if not worse, than night-soil.

3rd. The stench pervading the whole atmosphere is at present unbearable, and will be for some considerable time even, although the dumping of night-soil were to be immediately stopped.

4th. If the location be placed there, in the course of a very short period, when fires begin to be lighted all over, the heat will draw the miasma from the silt in the ground and a noxious effluvia will pervade the whole place. The noxious effluvia will not only be a foundation for plague and epidemics amongst the Indians and Natives, but will be a menace to the public health of the white residents of Germiston and suburbs.

5th. The proposed site is altogether unsuitable for the Natives as well as for the Indians, as the site is all on the incline towards the sluit, and from excavations already made it is quite evident that the drainage is in a downward direction, so that the percolate, from the Northern part where the dumping-ground is to the Southern part where the sluit is, occupies practically the whole of the site, and, consequently, in the course of a very short time there will be a germ-laden atmosphere throughout the entire location.

6th. The prevailing winds are from North to South so that even those Indians and Natives who have stands not on the dumping ground will have the full benefit of the noxious stench, which all tends to produce sickness and disease.

7th. I am informed that six mules were buried in the immediate vicinity of the proposed site during the months of November and December, 1911, which were suffering from anthrax. This is also a menace to the animals which will belong to Indians in the new location, and in a year or two will be a fertile source of anthrax infection."—Yours, etc.,

H. S. L. POLAK.

Bombay, May 3.

King and Education.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Before proceeding to England as a delegate of the University of Calcutta to the London Congress of Universities of the Empire, I beg to place through your columns before the Indian public a proposal that I trust will find speedy and widespread acceptance. The visit of Their Gracious Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen Empress roused an amount of enthusiasm unparalleled in the annals of modern India, and if it was more than ephemeral it ought to be possible to translate some of it into action fruitful of tangible good. This feeling of enthusiasm affected the educated and the uneducated classes alike and His Imperial Majesty's pronounced concern in the welfare of the former makes it incumbent upon them to take an active part in that work of translation. The Calcutta University happened to be the happy recipient of fervid-expressions of his Imperial Majesty's deep solicitude for education of all kinds in India and chiefly university education as affecting all other kinds. A fitting opportunity of conveying some of India's appreciation of Their Imperial sentiments will be furnished in connection with the forthcoming Congress of Universities to which representatives of all the Universities in the British Empire have been summoned. What will be discussed or decided in that unique, unprecedented and epoch-making assembly it is not for me now to attempt to anticipate. But it may be made the occasion of raising a fitting memorial of India's appreciation of England's good work in the domain of education in this country, regarding which the King Emperor evinced such genuine and pronounced solicitude.

One other object of His Imperial Majesty's equally pronounced solicitude was that a better understanding should prevail between Indians and Europeans who would have to work shoulder to shoulder in all fields of public utility. Such an understanding alone would be the abiding guarantee of practical fruition of His Majesty's message of sympathy and, of more than sympathy—hope—, and to ensure such an understanding must be the anxious care of all who have the cause of good government at heart.

The proposal I am about to submit for the consideration of the public would, I believe, effectively attain both these ends in view. I beg to suggest that we should have by public subscription, supplemented if need be by Government aid, a Central Institute in England where selected Indian youths proceeding there for education, and selected English youths qualifying and preparing for Indian careers may be brought up together so that they may know and understand one another from the beginning and have requisite training and culture ensured under the same roof, a thing not attempted by any of the existing organisations which may well club their resources together towards the one end I advocate. The proposed Institute for housing English and Indian students together may well be India's present to London and be raised as a worthy memento of the Sovereign's visit to this country for the worthy object of permanently paving the way to the mutual better understanding of Indians and Europeans whose lot will be cast together in the future. The initial cost of finding a building and appliances need not be more than ten lakhs which the princes and people of India can and ought to be able to raise, if they like, immediately and without difficulty. No worthier or more effective memorial of the Sovereigns' Indian visit could possibly be raised at a comparatively insignificant cost. If the proposal commends itself to those concerned in the cause of education and good government, my humble contribution of a thousand rupees will be at the disposal of the organisers.—Yours, etc.,

DEVAPARSAD SARVADHIKARY.

Calcutta, May 1.

MAIL NOTES.

GIRL'S RIDING DRESS CENSORED.

Miss Eleonora Sears, of Burlinghame, near San Francisco, has received notice from the Mothers' Club of that township that she must in future restrict herself to feminine attire. The cause of this rebuke is the fact that Miss Sears wears riding breeches during her morning canter in Burlinghame. The mothers of the town have decided that this costume is far too immodest, and declare that her "riding habit" has a bad effect on the morals of the boys, girls, and men of the city. And now she is requested very peremptorily to take it off. There is no news so far of her compliance.

SETTER PUPS AS STUDENTS.

Three high-bred setter pups have been enrolled as students at the University of Kansas, and they have for class mates a Maltese cat and a bulldog. These novel pupils are to be under the tutorship of Professor B. C. Dockeray, who will endeavour to find out whether the lower animals can learn and think. "We shall conduct experiments during several weeks," says Professor Dockeray, "and hope to determine positively if they have ideas and discrimination." What the animals think about it has not yet been discovered, as their education has not yet reached a point which allows them to be questioned on the matter.

ROBBERS OF MUSEUMS.

Another arrest of an alleged robber of churches and museums has been made, that of a man of twenty-eight years, giving the name of Georges Gannot, and describing himself as an impresario and a member of a respectable family living in the Rue de la Grange-Bateliere, Paris. The arrest was made at Stains, after a severe struggle had taken place between Gannot and several patrons of a small restaurant in which he was discovered. A third arrest, apparently connected with the same affair, has been made at Versailles. The prisoner is forty years of age. He filled his pockets with curios in the secondhand shop of Mme. Hubert, in the Rue des Reservoirs while she was momentarily absent and her maid was in charge. He was detected, however, immediately afterwards and caught. He is said to speak French with a foreign accent, but is supposed to be a member of the band of which Ferrand is the head.

ALIENS BY FIRST-CLASS.

The hearing was concluded recently before Mr. Justice Lush of the action by Mr. Phillip Kamlet, a tailors' machinist, suing on behalf of his sister, Yente Kamlet, a young Russian, to recover damages from Messrs. Kahan and Co., shipping agents, of Commercial-road, E. The plaintiff's case was that in June last year he paid £4 10s. to the defendants for a first class passage for his sister from Libau to London on the s.s. "Kasan." When his sister was on board the vessel a dispute arose with the captain as to her right to travel first-class, and she had to travel as a steerage passenger. When the vessel arrived at Gravesend the officials, under the Aliens Act, refused to allow her to land because of want of means. After 24 hours detention on board, she appealed to the Alien Immigration Board, and was then admitted to this country. By consent a juror was withdrawn, the defendants agreeing to pay £55 in full settlement of damages and costs.

RUSSIAN TRIBUTE TO DICKENS.

Charles Dickens's humane work in the domain of criminology was warmly recognised in a paper read before the Russian group of the International Union of Criminologists, states Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent. The speaker said that Dickens had not only presented the world with an incomparable gallery of criminal types, but had revealed the ground on which crime was sown and the sap on which it flourished. Long before Lombroso, he had indicated the anthropological elements of criminality. He regarded pauperism, alcoholism, and the desertion of children as the principal sources of crime, and devoted his best energies to obtaining prison reform and denouncing the merciless methods of punishment then in vogue in England. The marvellous change which had been wrought in England during the last seventy years was only possible in a country where freedom was a reality and where the best men were allowed to fight the good fight on behalf of their fellow-beings. Prevention was required before repression.

OFFENCES AGAINST HOUSEHOLDERS.

Mr. Montagu Sharp, charging the Grand Jury at Middlesex Sessions, remarked that about half the cases were offences of housebreaking or burglary. He had frequently drawn attention to the enormous proportion of offences against householders that took place. Of the 309 Middlesex cases tried in 1910 at these Sessions, or at the Central Criminal Court, 95, or nearly a quarter, were offences of that nature. Commenting on the increase in serious crimes on indictment, the Chairman said that, taking the average of the ten years up to 1909, the number of persons tried at Quarter Sessions and Assizes was 12,193, but in 1910 the number was 13,680. If to those figures were added indictable offences tried summarily in 1910, the total was 66,389, or 185 in every 100,000 persons. The number of crimes known to the police was 103,132, or 288 per 100,000 persons. If they took an interval of forty-five years, they would see that the number of persons tried had increased, but the ratio per 100,000 of the population was less.

ADRIFT IN THE AIR.

A young Swiss merchant named Daniel Jenny landed in a balloon near Annecy in the department of the Haute Savoie in the early hours of April 15th after a terrifying experience. On the previous Sunday afternoon M. Jenny was invited by two Swiss officers to make his first ascent in the balloon Saint-Gothard, belonging to the Swiss Aero Club. A photographer accompanied the party. After a pleasant trip the aeronauts attempted to land near Daillens, but a violent gust of wind dashed the balloon to earth, throwing out the two officers and the photographer and all the ballast. In an instant the balloon, relieved of the weight, speedily mounted aloft with M. Jenny, who had no knowledge of handling a balloon, alone in the basket. The balloon mounted to about 16,000 feet, and disappeared over the Lake of Geneva, heading for Aix-les-Bains. It came to earth safely during the night near Annecy with M. Jenny unhurt in the car. He had travelled over 150 miles alone on his first trip, and beyond a severe shock to his nerves, was none the worse for his thrilling experience.

EXTENSION OF WIMBLEDON COMMON.

During the last four years, 62 acres out of the required 172 acres of ground in Kingston Vale have been acquired by the Executive Committee of the Wimbledon and Putney Extension Fund, which was formed in 1908 with the object of preserving the natural aspect of the great Wimbledon Common, and ensuring its maintenance in perpetuity as a public open space. The options on the remaining 110 acres expire on July 31 of this year, and a sum of £26,150 is necessary for acquiring all the remaining sections. Of this amount local authorities and others have voted or promised £16,880, and it is hoped that if Wandsworth and the London County Council will contribute the cost of another section, only £5,770 will have to be raised by the middle of the summer. Subscriptions from residents in the vicinity have been very generous, but the Executive Committee is desirous of interesting the general London public in the scheme, so that the necessary money be raised by the end of July, as the council do not contemplate any further extension of the remaining options.

GOLF IN ARMOUR.

On Tuesday of the week following the despatch of the mail, Mr. Harry Dearth, the baritone singer was to have taken his place in full suit of armour with mail on the links of the Bushey Hall Golf Club, and there for a wager play a nine-hole golf match on level terms against a golfer of ability. Mr. Dearth himself being an accomplished player with a handicap of about four. Mr. Dearth had been giving the odds of half, and with some success, to his prospective opponent. The latter, on visiting the Coliseum, London, where Mr. Dearth is taking the part of St. George in Sir Edward Elgar's "Star of India," thought that he could beat his man without receiving any strokes, if Mr. Dearth would wear his stage suit of armour when playing. Mr. Dearth at once accepted the challenge. His armour is made of iron, and is fastened on with clamps and hinges, covers the player entirely from neck to feet, and rattles and clanks when he moves. It weighs many pounds. "St. George" is now practising tee and other shots with a captive ball on the stage and elsewhere, and thinks his prospects are good. Despite the rattling of the armour, he can do his back swings very well, but is a little troubled about his follow through, as the shoulder-pieces of the armour tend to restrict the movements. For this reason he may be disposed to abandon the idea of doing full swings with wooden clubs, and to content himself with long low iron shots of the push-shot type, at which he is very clever.

MAIL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Finchley's death-rate for 1911, was only 9 per 1,000.

Mr. Ernest Charles has been appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of Wakefield.

Having killed a lamb near Scarborough, a fox was butted to death by the mother sheep.

Officials of a Yarmouth church have insured the bellringer, who is paid 4s. per annum.

A farthing fund in aid of the building fund of St. Michael's, Cricklewood, has produced 95,597 coins.

Colonel Ruck is retiring from the position of Chief Constable of Carnarvonshire, which he has held for many years.

It is proposed to establish at Winchester a museum of relics of the King's Royal Rifle Corps and the Rifle Brigade.

Owing to slackness of work, 300 fitters, boiler makers and labourers were recently discharged from Chatham Dockyard.

Mr. Henry Binnington, of Doncaster, who has died at the age of 92, witnessed 78 contests for the St. Leger between 1831 and 1911.

Mr. George A. Wills, chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company, has offered to present Bristol with a new branch library costing £9,000.

During the past year 15,866 attendances of elementary school children were lost in the Heston and Isleworth district through ill-health.

Cardinal Logue visited Drogheda on a recent Sunday, when he administered confirmation to 700 children.

A "To let" sign stands before No. 12, Clarges-street, Piccadilly, for some time the residence of Edmund Kean.

Leonard E. Chick, a boy of 14, attending Mitcham-lane Elementary School, has walked from London to Brighton in 16 hours.

A resolution opposing Sir George Marks's Bill dealing with education in single-school areas has been adopted by the Catholic Education Council.

A Willesden cottager who during the last fifty-seven years has paid over £600 in rent has been excused by his landlord from further payments.

From the Strand island site, now being excavated for the new Government buildings, the white-starred flag of the Australian Commonwealth proudly floats

In a sale of the Ashburton Library at Sotheby's a presentation copy of Goethe's "Hermann and Dorothea," with an autograph inscription of four lines in German verse signed by Goethe, fetched £42.

"Old horses are fetching a good price; they are going to the Continent for food," a veterinary surgeon declared at the Westminster County Court recently.

Cinematograph entertainers in Middlesex, are to be informed that in the event of a conviction against them for Sunday opening their licences will be in jeopardy.

A sestertius of the Emperor Antoninus Pius, with the reverse "Liberalitas Aug. III.," has been found in the course of excavations at St. Faith's-lane, Norwich.

It is thought that the overheating of a furnace caused the crown of the Maesteg Deep Colliery to collapse. Five hundred men are idle on account of the accident.

That portion of Holborn which is within the City being deemed to be a dangerous traffic centre, the City Corporation is erecting three refuges in the centre of the roadway.

West Hartlepool Corporation has applied to the Board of Trade for permission to lay down over four miles of additional tramway track, a scheme involving an expenditure of £36,000.

A set of 26 medals, struck to commemorate the election of each President since the Union in 1798, has been given to the City of London by the director of the United States Mint.

During the past year no fewer than 5,993 vagrants were relieved at the St. Asaph Workhouse. This number is nearly five times the population of "the village city" itself.

Mr. G. Brunton, who is 83 years of age, and drove the first locomotive in Chile, has arrived in Liverpool on the Pacific liner Orissa. This makes his ninth successive 20,000 miles holiday.

According to a return just issued, the cost of collection and management in connection with the properties of the Corporation of London, producing a rent-roll of £208,695, for the current year is £5,445.

During last year 1159 people were killed and 32,258 were injured on the premises of the railways of the United Kingdom, according to a White-paper. The figures for 1911, were 1121 killed and 30,110 injured.

For the improvement of the River Glen, to prevent a recurrence of the recent disastrous floods in South Lincolnshire, the Deeping Fen Drainage Trustees and the River Glen Bank Trust are considering a scheme which would cost £70,000.

As a result of the Irish embargo on English and Scottish cattle, owing to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, almost all the prizes in the Spring Show of the Royal Dublin Society went to Irish exhibitors.

Sued at Southwark for a loan, a man stated that at the present time he was paying to a woman moneylender weekly interest of 2s. on a loan of 16s., 2s. weekly for a loan of £1, and 4s. weekly on another loan.

Exclusive of the slate mines, it is stated, the number of people engaged in the metalliferous mining industry in Anglesey, Carnarvon, Cheshire, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery is 1386. In 1884 they totalled 7686.

Gravesend and Dartford tramway systems are to be extended and joined, so that in the future it will be possible to travel from the Thames Embankment to Gravesend by car, a distance of 24 miles, through some of the finest scenery in Kent.

Parishioners of St. John's Church, Richmond, declined an offer of copies of the English Hymnal, to take the place of the Ancient and Modern Hymnal, on the ground that the introduction of the former would tend to decrease congregational singing.

Two tramps revenged themselves with fiendish cruelty on a farmer named Molnar, living at Bartfeld, in Hungary, who had refused to give them alms. Finding his child, a boy of six years, outside the farm buildings, they tied him by the feet to the long tail of a horse in a field, and then drove the frightened animal away at a gallop across country. The Molnars missed their child at night, and his formless body was only found next day still dragging at the heels of the horse many miles away.

The Austrian Court of Appeal has declared the will of a landowner, Frau Rosalie Mayer, invalid because one of the three witnesses was convicted of theft 32 years ago. This decision has caused the demand to be raised that the Austrian law, which renders "criminals" incapable of attesting wills, should be modified by the enactment of some time limit, as otherwise it will be impossible for anyone to be sure about the validity of his will unless he knows the whole life history of all the three witnesses who are necessary in this country.

TERRIBLE RASH ALL OVER LIMBS

Scratched Until Blood Flowed from Sores. Worse in Bed. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Improvement from the First. Now Completely Cured.

"A terrible rash broke out all over my arms and legs. The spots came out about the size of the points of pins and I suffered very much particularly after I went to bed. I was reluctantly forced to scratch my arms and legs until the blood flowed from the sores. I took all sorts of medicine but without avail and I also consulted a doctor. He sent me two boxes of ointment and told me to rub the ointment well into the parts affected before going to bed. I did as directed but instead of getting relief I only got worse.

"The rash was always increasing but it only affected my arms and legs. I used to feel worse after getting warm in bed, so much so that I dreaded going to bed at all. Never shall I forget the pain I endured all along. I would scratch the very flesh off as well as the skin. I wrote to a friend about it and he sent me a box of ointment, but it did no good. I read about the Cuticura Remedies in the paper and I decided to give them a trial at any cost. I got two cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and began using them as directed. From the first there was an improvement and in about three months' time I was completely cured and am now able to sleep quite soundly." (Signed) J. E. Staunton, Carnacon, Ballyglass, Co. Mayo, Ireland, April 15, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment afford the speediest and most economical treatment for itching, burning, bleeding, and crusted skin and scalp humours, of young and old. A single set is often sufficient when all else fails. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and scalp affections, will be sent, post-free, on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

He Suffered Day and Night With Sciatica.

Mr. W. Knowles, Tragant Street, Bath, Eng., says: "I was prostrated with Sciatica from my right thigh to the bottom of my foot, excruciating pains would dart. Day and night I suffered. Every medicine I knew of I tried, but nothing seemed to help me. I procured a bottle of LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. The effect of the contents of the first bottle was wonderful. I have now used two bottles and have not a single pain. I believe I am ENTIRELY CURED. If you suffer from Sciatica pur aside whatever doubts you may have—in justice to yourself—and give this great remedy a trial."

For external use only.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

KEATINGS POWDER

IT SOMETIMES HAPPENS
Mother! Mother! Mother!
Sprinkle Keating's over me
For I've been on a street car
And caught a hungry flea.

KILLS BUGS & ALL INSECTS.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure taste of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, on should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, he world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 4 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than eve the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising for

SCROFULA,
SCURVY,
ECZEMA,
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS,
PIMPLES,
AND
SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eight bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture.—June 13, 1903.

Impurities in the Blood.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say; "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR!!!
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER

THE RESTORATION OF LOST HEALTH.

Science's Supremest Force Explained.

"I'd give anything if I could feel really well again !"

Only a day or two ago a well-known man uttered these words at his club to the writer. A little while after, one of the most charming and beautiful women of the writer's acquaintance made a similar remark. Their faces bore the indication of ill-health ; their manner betrayed the lassitude which comes from constantly feeling poorly, and there was that general air of dejection and depression about them which showed that they had begun to take a pessimistic outlook of their condition.

People like these, who have felt ill for a long time, whose convalescence has been slow, who take a dispirited view of their condition, can all recover their old sense of buoyancy, their old feeling of vigorous health and energising vitality, if they will give heed to one of the strongest lessons being taught in the world of science today. This is to use Sanatogen, which every doctor now recognises as the greatest revitaliser of the body in general and of the brain and nerves in particular, while its power of improving the blood is extraordinarily great, so that it has a high degree of utility in a wide circle of symptoms.

It must not, however, be supposed that Sanatogen is anything like a "cure-all." It is not. It is, however, worth drawing attention to the fact that the body is not divided into a number of separate compartments, as it were, each of which has little or no relation to the others, as so many people seem to imagine. On the contrary, every system of the body depends in some way on every other system for its healthy activity. It is because Sanatogen acts directly on the nerves and the blood, and increases the body's nutrition, that it has so wide an application in the cure of various disorders and diseases.

Among the conditions of ill-health from which Sanatogen may be confidently expected to restore the sufferer, are those affecting the nerves, like nervous debility and breakdown ; brain-fag, with loss of memory and sleeplessness ; nervous exhaustion ; dyspepsia, and anæmia, with its attendant symptoms of languor ; shortness of breath ; palpitation, etc., and all conditions in which there is wasting or loss of weight.

Moreover, in all those varied conditions in which a tonic is indicated, Sanatogen has always been confidently recommended by doctors all over the world, for they know that it never fails to restore the sensation of health, strength and well-being to its highest possibilities.

In this connection *The Medical Times* states :—"There is no doubt whatever that the nutrition of patients taking Sanatogen improves wonderfully." *The General Practitioner* states :—"It is, probably, in cases of weakening or exhaustion of the nervous system, accompanied by various forms of mental and bodily inefficiency, that Sanatogen proves most useful. Rest, an out-door life and Sanatogen will often effect a cure."

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

A few falls of rain have occurred on the western Himalayas and in north-east India, and some had fallen during thunderstorms on the Malabar Coast. The principal amounts are :—Mangalore and Calicut, one and half inches, and Cochin, four inches. The temperature is very low in the North-west Frontier Province and the Punjab. The forecast shows an extension of rainfall in North-east India.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED.

A slight shock was reported at Simla this morning at 49 minutes after midnight, from a distance of about three thousand and two hundred miles.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7th OF MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 7th May, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the east Punjab and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average. Temperature is lower than usual, the deficiency during the day amounting to 18° F at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal at Karachi and in defect elsewhere; night temperature is also below normal at Bikaner and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air continues above the average at most places. Day temperature has fallen and is now in large defect at Nagpur and Raipur ; night temperature is also below normal in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Heavy rain has fallen in Malabar and at Colombo. Numerous duststorms have occurred in Rajputana and the United Provinces and some thunderstorms in Mysore, but no precipitation of importance has occurred in these areas. Conditions continue slightly unsettled in the Central Provinces.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar. A few thunderstorms may occur in Mysore, the southern half of the Deccan, the Central Provinces and possibly in the adjacent parts of the United Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 7th May, was 29·905 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 6 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Amongst the latest contributions for King Edward's Hospital Fund are donations of £1,000 from the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths and £500 from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers.

RESERVOIR WAVERLEY PEN

Possesses all the good qualities of the ordinary Waverley Nib, with the additional advantage that it saves frequent dipping. A neat attachment above the point retains sufficient ink to write 250 words with one dip. :: :: ::

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A. H. WHEELER & CO., BOMBAY and ALLAHABAD and WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., at all their Branches.

INDIAN NOTES AND NEWS.

THE MIDNAPORE CASE.

It was announced in a local journal this week, writes the "Statesman" that the Midnapore Appeal Case is likely to last another three months and that Mr. Garth will probably speak for another month. This is a somewhat wild statement. It is obvious that, if Mr. Garth, who has already been addressing the Court for fourteen days, were to speak for another 20 days or so, the balance of the period of three months which would be left would hardly suffice for the three or four counsel who are yet to be heard. As a matter of fact we understand that it is quite possible that Mr. Garth may conclude his address sometime next week, and even if this expectation cannot be realised it is significant that he has arranged to leave for England the week after. It is expected that Mr. Dunne will address the Court for about ten days which adds another fortnight; that Mr Norton on behalf of the two police officers will occupy another fortnight if not a longer period, and, if the respondents occupy as long a period in their addresses as the appellants, the case may possibly reach a conclusion by the beginning of August.

NEW DELHI SITE.

Now that the town-planning experts have arrived at Delhi, says the Lahore "Punjabee" speculation is rife as to the site they would select for recommendation to the Government. Much importance is attached this question. Had the problem confronted a Hindu Raja, he would have consulted astrologers and the gods who would doubtless have given no room for doubt as to their wisdom. Town planners are neither astrologers nor gods, and, we fear, no such implicit faith can be put on them. There is at present a living Delhi and there have been six or seven Delhis in the past whose ruins stand as the best monuments of history The New Delhi ought to be built either on the site of one of the old cities or further north of the present City. The former is on high ground, the latter on low. There are also other considerations. The New Delhi on the old historic site would be magnificent indeed. It would add to the richness of tradition and give life to the dead relics of the past. The site is so near, too, to that on which the Capital of the Pandava Kings is believed to have stood. The only objection that can be raised against this site is the painful memory of the "mutability of human greatness" as observed by Lord Curzon lately.

THE NICHOLSON COMMITTEE.

The public will probably hear no more about the deliberations of the Nicholson Committee between now and the publication of the final orders of the Home Government on its report—thus the "Indian Daily News." It is open to the public to offer what comment it likes on the terms of reference which are sufficiently comprehensive to give room for the wildest speculation. That the Committee is going to make a clean sweep of the Kitchener reforms is possibly true ; if so, it can only be as the result of the careful examination of the internal and external conditions which now exist or which may arise within the next few years. Lord Kitchener will not deny that the conditions he provided for have ceased to exist and that other conditions have arisen, not only in India but in South Africa, Egypt and elsewhere which call for discusion and resettlement. In fact, the condition of British oversea garrisons is on the tapis. A wise, carefully thought out report on the lines suggested in the terms of reference to the Nicholson Committee is therefore to be welcomed. The great point is that no such discussion or resettlement will be satisfactory which does not relieve the very onerous burden of military expenditure at present thrown on Indian finance.

SEEDING OF THE BAMBOO.

We are much interested to hear that the bamboo is seeding in Lushailand, writes a Sylhet correspondent in a Calcutta contemporary. We have had no plague of rats accompanying the seeding of the bamboos in Sylhet as they appear to be having in the Lushai Hills. Although there were portions of our jungles last season, producing tons of the bamboo fruits, which in many places lay so thick when they dropped so as to almost cover the ground, in no case were they noticed to be eaten by rats or any other animal. Jungle pigs we would have expected to have devoured them, but, although the bamboo fruited in places where these animals were plentiful, they did not appear to touch them. The theory appears to be that the ordinary jungle rat becomes extraordinarily prolific through feeding on the bamboo fruit. As such does not appear to be the experience of other localities where the bamboo is fruiting, the case of the rat invasion of the Lushai Hills will most likely be found in an entirely different direction. Periodical invasions of many different species of "rodentia" take place all over the world. The cause of these have invariably been traced to over population and famine in their natural breeding places. The bamboo fruit is not a palatable substance, but as the bamboo also produces a grainlike seed which can and is occasionally used for food as rice, the rats may have been attracted from other localities to feed on this.

HOW TO GET RICH IN KARACHI.

Karachi is twitted, says the "Sind Gazette," by sceptics of her great future, with having but few local industries. It seems a pity therefore that the speculative spirit which is exceedingly strong here, should not be turned into channels of legitimate enterprise benefitting alike the particular aspirants and the mass of the citizens. But there seems little chance of that. Most men here prefer to gamble. They are by nature less trader than gamesters. They have the American idea of "get rich quickly" "Boom" follows "boom." In the beginning of 1904, Karachi started grain "boom." Several heavy failures occurred locally, owing to speculative transactions in grain, as a result of which the establishment of an Insolvency Court in Karachi with an Official Assignee became a necessity. Last year we had a sugar "boom." and speculations in connection with the uncertainty of the sugar market brought about the suspension of certain firms. This year we seem to be in for a land "boom," and speculation in land in connection with certain expected railway extensions and construction is being carried to excess, A rush is being made to purchase land at Landhi, Malir and Drigh Road in the majority of cases with no intention eithor to building or to cultivate and land it the Lyari and trans-Lyari quarters is rapidly changing hands at ever rising prices. Khojas in the Garden Quarter who formerly lived under thatched huts, disposed of their land and are now building fine stone buildings and driving in their own carriages.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT SCHEME.

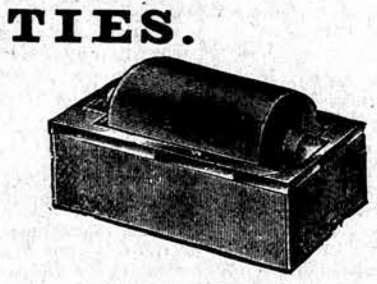
Viewing the scheme as a whole, writes the "Madras Mail," we think it is due to the Government of India that an acknowledgment should be made of their evident anxiety to prevent the transfer to Delhi from affecting commercial and Industrial interests adversely, or, rather, of their concern to make the transfer the opportunity for a development that promises the realisation of some of the objects Lord Curzon had in view when he created the Director-Generalship of Commerce and Industry. Outside Calcutta, commercial interests have not been perturbed by the transfer of the Capital, but there seems to have been a fairly general feeling that either the Department of Commerce and Industry would to some extent lose touch with mercantile opinion, or that by remaining in Calcutta it would lose authority with the Government of India, These apprehensions are now seen to be unfounded. With the application of the scheme now set forth, we may hope that certain anomalies and weaknesses which have escaped attention will now receive it. As regards statistics, one or two points deserve notice. It is a matter of notoriety that certain forecasts issued at present are well-nigh valueless, because of the peculiar methods by which the information is obtained in some Provinces. In Madras, for one Province, the new Director of the Eastern Circle may find some curious procedure in official dealings with information regarding what is the main Indian industry, agriculture, as the result of the Board of Revenue system, which works so as to give all the charm of novelty to information about his own Department's interests communicated to the Director of Agriculture. It should be one of the questions to be taken up by the reorganised Department of Commerce and Industry, whether in all Provinces the heads of special departments concerned with industrial and commercial matters should not have more direct access to the heads of Government.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES.

Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.

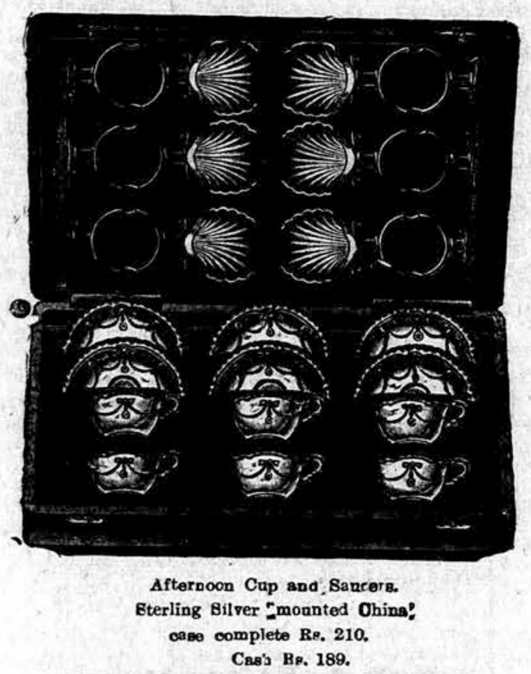
Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.



Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

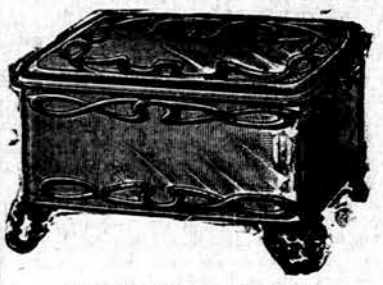
Puff Jar Engraved glass 3½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3¾ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.



Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounted Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.



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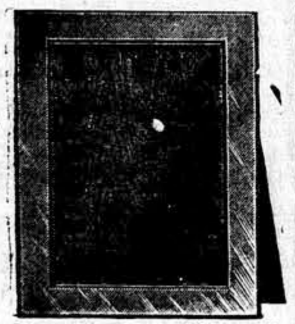

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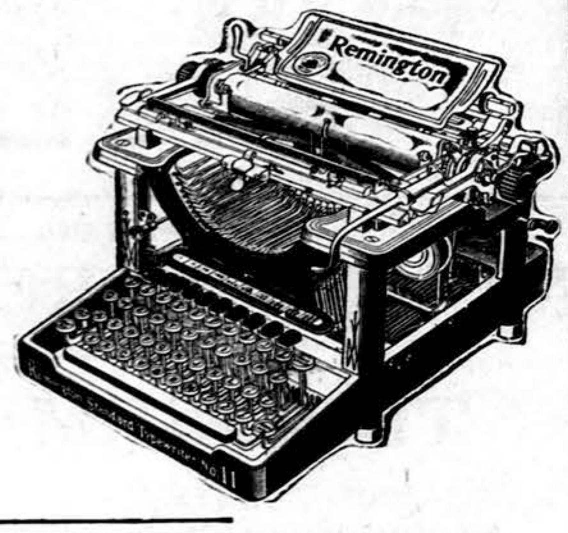

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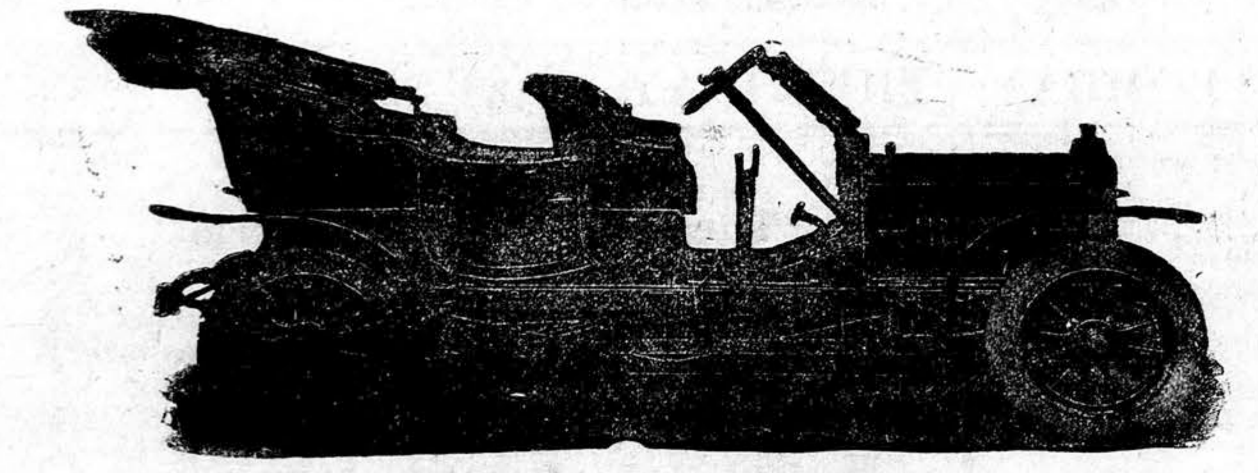

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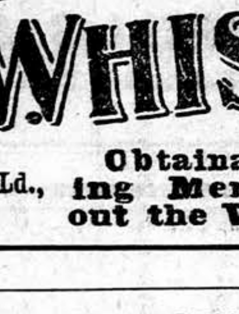

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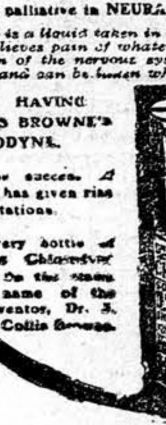
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